

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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W. P. WALTON.

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OFFER No. 3.—If you have already renewed your subscription to our paper, we will have the Housekeepers' New Cook Book and Farm and Fireside sent you for one year for 50 cents.

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR SWEENEY.—A Southern farmer gives a remedy which he says will in nine cases out of ten effect a speedy cure for sweeny. Bake a flat pone of corn bread, let it be about two inches thick, when nearly done saturate thoroughly with tar, which can best be done by making small holes in the bread and pouring in the tar. This being done, wrap in a cloth, and apply to the affected shoulder, pressing it tightly and keeping it there until the bread becomes cold. By the next morning your animal will be ready for service. It is very important that the bread should be as hot as bearable. Another farmer says to remove the difficulty take equal parts of tallow, beeswax, marrow (out of beaver's bones) sheep's tallow, and from one gill to one quart of whisky, also one tablespoonful of salt. Put the four articles into a pot or kettle, melt them together, then put in the other two articles, and then apply it to the affected part of the horse, bathe in with a hot iron as hot as the horse can bear. You may work your horse right along.—[Field, Farm and Stockman.]

A good story is told of a certain prominent railway director, who is equally renowned for his ability to take or make a joke. A railway employee, whose home is in the country, applied to him for a pass to visit his family. "You are in the employ of the company?" inquired the gentleman alluded to. "Yes." "You receive your pay regularly?" "Yes." "Well, now, suppose you were working for a farmer, instead of the company, would you expect your employer to take out his horse every Saturday night and carry you home?" This seemed a poser, but it wasn't. "No," said the man promptly. "I would not expect that; but if the farmer had his horses out and was going my way, I should call him a very mean fellow if he would not let me ride." The employee came out three minutes after with a pass good for twelve months.

THE 110 TON GUN.—The English government has ordered three 110-ton guns, and of these one is to be delivered in October next, another in January and the third in April, 1885. The price per gun is £18,500; the projectile is 1,800 lb; the charge is 900 lb. of cocoa powder; the muzzle velocity is 2,920 feet per second; the maximum powder pressure is 17 tons per square inch. The velocity and pressure are, of course, only estimated, although they are based on the experience gained with the Italian guns.—[Scientific American.]

NINE persons were roasted to death in a tenement house in New York Saturday night.

JUST AS GOOD.

Many unscrupulous dealers may tell you they have remedies for Coughs and Colds equal in merit and in every respect just as good as the old reliable Dr. Bosanko Cough and Lung Syrup, unless you insist upon this remedy and will take no other, you are liable to be greatly deceived. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. Sold by McRoberts & Stage.

Courting a Widow.

There is any amount of fun in courting a young girl who has not become used to it. She swallows all the soft things a fellow says, but when it comes to popping the question or something of that kind, she gets frightened more or less and wants time to consider until there are enough loopholes for her lover to slip out through without the least bit of trouble, if he happens to see some one he thinks he could love a shade or two better. Young girls are timid and shy in earnest, and if a fellow is not pretty certain he has found the angel he is looking for, he can manage so as to have the refusal of her for a year or more, and at the same time keep his neck out of the reach of a breach of promise suit, when he happens to meet some other sweet-faced angel that seems to him to be better suited to his taste.

It is different with a widow. She gets rid of all her shyness at the earliest convenient opportunity and desires to know of him before she allows him to get acquainted. The school girl of sixteen trusts her self to a fine young fellow on a sixty or ninety days sight without security, but the widow, like a thrifty wholesale house goes out and examines the mercantile reports concerning him, and then sells to him on her own terms for cash. She has him sized up before he comes to the market, and when she looks at him she is a very artless creature, and fights shy of him whenever he happens to sit a little too close to her on the sofa, there are ten chances to one that he will never look any further, but will buckle right up to her and put the question fairly and squarely, and when he has done so she is not going to tremble all over and blush and ask for a week or a month in which to make up her mind. She will just wind her arms around his neck and look up in his face with one of Ella Wheeler's fiery yawns, and before he has time to catch his breath he will find himself nailed to the cross with a "yes" that pierces him to his very soul.—[Through Mail.]

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN PERSIA.—Nor is justice at all times slow in Persia. It is administered often in a rough and ready fashion, and to the terror of evil-doers. The king himself is much averse to the shedding of blood, and has abolished the old custom of monarchs presiding at capital punishment. Still, capital punishments for quasi-political crimes, such as the non-payment of revenue, are not uncommon; and the bow string and the pointed cup are no mere nominal terrors. The bastinado flourishes; in fact, without it the Persians declare that chaos would come again. A defaulting debtor, a thief, an ignorant, a highway robber, a drunkard, a provincial governor behind-hand with his revenue—the punishment for all these faults and crimes, irrespective of age, rank or sex, is sticks, and nothing but sticks, varying in quantity perhaps, but seldom differing in quality; for unless the patient can bribe the executioner, they are invariably well laid on.—[London World.]

The last time we heard from Senator Joe Blackburn, he of the phenomenal jaw, he was so disgusted with the democratic administration that he said, "if there was an election to-morrow Kentucky would go republican by 30,000 majority," but a later report comes via Chicago. The late Senator, still having failed to get the Lexington collectorship for his brother, now goes his former figures 50,000 better. We hardly believe Kentucky would give a republican majority of 80,000 to-morrow, or any other day, even if Joe Blackburn is displeased with the President. The people in this part of the State are quite pleased with Mr. Cleveland's course.—[Owensboro Messenger.]

An old man was being tried under an inquest of lunacy in a court at Bowling Green, one of the jury being Mr. Lewis Potter, a prominent member of the Christian church. Mr. Potter asked the alleged lunatic "if his condition was not brought about by too much religion?" "Too much religion?" he answered promptly; "why, sir, I haven't got religion enough to be a Campbellite." Mr. Potter concluded that there was no doubt about the man's insanity and thought he ought to be at once sent to an asylum.

The best milkers are not beef fat, nor should they be burdened with superfluous flesh. And yet it is a mistake to suppose that their condition is a matter of no consequence. To see a herd of cows no more than animated shadows is an indication of a poor dairyman. Dairy cows should be well fed with milk-producing food, with sufficient flesh-forming properties to maintain a high state of physical vigor. It is hardly the thing to have to lean a cow up against the fence to milk her.

Russia has more soldiers and more ships of war than any other country in the world. In her standing army there are 780,000 men, and she now has 358 ships in her navy. It costs \$125,000,000 a year to keep her military establishment on a peace footing, and her military authorities say they can place 2,300,000 trained men under arms in war time.

A prosperous merchant of Mottoville, Ala., served four years and six months in the Confederate army, was in sixty-two battles, was wounded five times, once shot through the lungs, had his left leg taken off by a cannon shot, and yet lives a healthy, genial gentleman.

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

—The gray eagle at Junction City a few days ago killed the hen that had remained undisturbed in the cage with him for four weeks.

—The Danville Literary Club was entertained on Friday night at Gilcher's by Mr. C. H. Rodes, when "The liberty of the citizen under government" was discussed.

—The college home is to be thoroughly remodeled and refurnished inside and out. When done the front will be on Walnut street and a handsome veranda where the front now is.

—Rev. S. S. Pentz, the new Episcopal minister, will hereafter hold services regularly at Junction City, and will in a few days establish a Parish school at that point, which will be presided over by Mr. Bell, a thoroughly educated English gentleman now living near Milledgeville.

—A dwelling house belonging to Nelson Wingate, situated on the old Ball on the Quirks Run and Nevada turnpike and occupied by a Mr. Vanarsdall, burned Sunday. The fire originated from a defective flue. The family was away from home and but few of the household goods were saved.

—Dr. J. C. Bogle on Monday removed the silver tube from the windpipe of Harry, the little son of Mr. J. O. Evans, and the little fellow may now be pronounced well. He was alarmingly ill with membranous croup eight weeks ago, when a surgical operation was performed and the tube inserted. It was the only chance to save his life and it succeeded.

—Mrs. J. H. Stodghill and her little boy were at Alicktown last week visiting her sister Mrs. I. M. Gray. Dr. I. S. Warren was in town a few hours Thursday. Mr. Mark Linney, of the State Geological Survey, who has been in charge of the Kentucky exhibit at New Orleans, passed through town Saturday on his way to his home in Harrodsburg. Col. C. E. Bowman has been called upon to become a candidate for the Legislature from this county. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Vase, of Mobile, Ala., are visiting Mrs. Vase's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Guest. Mrs. B. F. Atchison who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Eugene Lee, went home this evening.

—Messrs. A. G. Talbott and F. D. Rigney, candidates for the State Senate, spoke at Perryville Tuesday, and speaking of political matters reminds me of a nice little story—entirely disconnected with the Senatorial race. Once upon a time there was a good little boy named Willie, who had a sugar plum and he liked it and bit little pieces off of it, and thought it ever so nice and no one wished to take it away from him because it was Willie's sugar plum. And there was another little boy in the same town and his little boy's name was Tommie and he didn't have any sugar plum and he saw one in a room on the East side of the Court-house, and he thought he would like to have it, and about this time Willie saw the plum too, and he said: "That's my sugar plum," and their Sunday School teacher who was passing said: "No Willie, your sugar plum is in your pocket," and Willie replied: "I don't care if it is, I want 'em both, Tommie shant have any sugar plum," and the Sunday School teacher thought it was very ugly in Willie to want both the sugar plums.

Don't monkey with the electric light. It's always loaded. In Chicago an electrician stood on the top a ladder, fourteen feet from the sidewalk, adjusting a dimly-burning light. Losing his balance, he grasped the two rods which supplied the lamp. Unable to release his hold, the current passed through him, and he hung writhing to the lamp until the engines which supplied it were stopped, when his dead body fell on the ground.—[Louisville Times.]

"Why is it that men admire ladies who have small feet?" asked Mrs. Smith of her husband.

"They don't admire small feet until after they are married," replied Mr. Smith.

"And why should they admire small feet then?"

"I don't know, unless it is on the principle that an icicle isn't as cold as an iceberg."—[Newman Independent.]

One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagon load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolves the particles of bone. If water with which sulphuric acid has been mixed is poured on the heap, it will prevent loss of ammonia. Most stable manures are deficient in phosphate, which the bone supplies.

Clara (slyly): "Of all the months of the year, George, dear, which do you think is the happiest for lovers?"

George (of a thrifty nature): "May is the happiest because it is the cheapest."

Clara: "Cheapest how?"

George: "It is too late in the season for oysters and too early for ice cream."—[New York Times.]

That pegged shoes and boots are quite extensively used might be inferred from the fact that a peg-manufacturing company at Bartlett, N. H., is turning out the little wooden articles at the rate of one thousand, eight hundred bushels a day, and has orders on hand that will require several months to fill.

—Maj. John D. Harris will represent the Madison District in the next Senate.

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—We have still a stagnation of general business. New goods, however, have commenced attracting fair customers and thus life begins to throb again.

—Dr. Brown has returned from New Orleans, looking fresh and buoyant. He is decidedly luminous on the subject of the Exposition. As one of the Kentucky representatives he also attended the great Medical Association which convened during his stay.

—The prospective railroad is a matter which elicits a good deal of discussion. Of course sentiment is divided, but the preponderance seems to be in favor of tax. If our people miss this opportunity they may forever after hold their peace on the matter of railroad facilities. We are a peninsula now, and should this new enterprise ignore us, we shall be to all intents and purposes an island.

—A flying visit to Lancaster on Friday revealed that handsome and thriving village adhering to its ancient and honorable affection for the inspiring circus. In the early morning every thoroughfare leading to the town was thronged with every class of vehicle, every style of available quadruped and every variety of population, all pressing earnestly to be in time for the grand procession. The streets were crowded with expectant gaze; balconies and front windows were at a premium. The halt and maimed, the cripple and the invalid, youth and age, beauty and deformity all seemed animated by a common desire to behold the pageant. But I didn't see it. My mission was to explain that W. H. Smith, J. W. Hocker and Dr. Brown could not possibly attend and that the show need not be delayed on their account.

—It is rather humiliating to note the spirit of a portion of the democratic press as evinced by the criticisms of Cleveland's administration. The theory during the canvass was that the contract was for the purpose of securing an upright, economical and honest conduct of public affairs. Honesty and capability were to be the qualifications for office. No man was to be prescribed on account of party affiliation. The man who had proved faithful amid prevailing corruption was not to be disturbed merely for opinion sake. But when the President, true to this principle and mindful of his pledges, proceeds to carry out this policy, the hiss and cry is that he is recreant. The plea of the malcontents when fully stated is "we elected you in order that we might secure the office. It was for this we voted as patriots. We voted—not for the country's good—but for our turn at the country's treasury. You had better hear us, or at the next election you shall hear from us." If this is patriotism the fathers were strangely ignorant on the subject and the rank and file do not understand it now.

Newspapers of To Day.

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the American Newspaper Directory, issued May 1st, by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973 an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only about one-third as many newspapers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index of the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territories, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

Some person sends to a New York journal a four column article which endeavors to prove that Gen Grant is the man-child referred to in the twelfth chapter of the Book of Revelation.

—Mrs. Belle VanArsdall, wife of C. B. VanArsdall, died at Harrodsburg, after a lingering illness, aged 37.

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An End to Bone Scraping. Edward Shepherd, of Harrodsburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me that I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50 cents a bottle and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by Penny & McAllister.

A Startling Discovery. Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Harrodsburg, Pa., writes that his wife had been troubled with acute Bronchitis for many years and that all remedies tried gave no permanent relief, until he procured a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which had a magical effect and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Throat, Lungs or Bronchitis. Trial bottles free at Penny & McAllister's.

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It may be of
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FROZEN IN MIDSUMMER.

The Comical Situation of a Man Who Went to Sleep With His Feet on Ice.
[Philadelphia Times.]

The gatekeeper of the German hospital swabbed his brow with his coat-cuff as the ambulance drove up at 8:30. "Dot storm made it hoddier," he remarked, sentimentally.

"Was it?" he asked of the driver as the ambulance rattled through.

"Froze his feet," was the answer.

"Dot American was too fresh," grumbled the gatekeeper as he closed the barrier.

Nevertheless Henry Leith, aged fifty-seven years, of 1249 Toney street, was brought into the German hospital with frozen feet. So the doctors pronounced after an examination which resolved them to adopt the promptest measures to save amputation. Leith's singular accident was the result of an effort to cure himself of a very common hot-weather malady. All summer long he has been extremely foot-sore, the skin peeling off his pedal extremities a great deal faster during the day than it would grow again at night. For this he stayed at home for a week, with his feet soaked in a bucket of well water, which was renewed every half hour. He went happily forth at the end of the week, but his sole came back in as raw a state as ever. He tried another week at home. He put in enough ice to bring the temperature of the water to that of railway drinking water. The next day he brought it down to the level of Schuetzen Park lager. In four days he was able to keep his feet for a minute and a half on a cake of ice. Gradually he managed to leave them there till a cast was taken. By this time his feet were quite insensible to cold. He was, as he expressed it, "an Esquimaux up to the ankles," and propounded to his wife, as he sat over his tub, a theory for hardening cavalry officers for Arctic service.

A little before eight o'clock his wife, who was down stairs, heard frightful shrieks issuing from her husband's room. She rushed up-stairs to find him still sitting over his tub. His feet, however, had entirely disappeared. "Cut 'em out!" Cut 'em out!" yelled Mr. Leith. His wife looked at the tub and saw two ankles protruding from the two huge cakes of ice upon which her husband's feet had been placed. He had gone to sleep and his feet had melted completely through the cakes. After a few futile attempts to liberate her husband's understanding with a darning-needle and the back of a hair-brush, Mrs. Leith bethought herself of the ice-pick. This speedily accomplished the desired purpose, but Mr. Leith's feet were found to be in the condition which the German hospital doctors are trying to alter.

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Norton Hamiltonian.

This high bred stallion will stand the season of 1885 at my stable near McKinney, Ky., and will be permitted to serve mares at

\$8 the Season or \$10 to insure a Living Colt.

Description and Pedigree.—This beautiful horse is a red sorrel, 15½ hands high and possesses as much style as any horse in America. He has made it in 2:35 on the track. His sire was John Morgan; he by Imp. Sovereign. First dam Saline Lewis, by Imp. Glenace; 2d dam by Norton, by Imp. Harford; 3d dam Lady Tompkins, by American Kelpies; 4th dam Katie Ann by Ogle's Osar; 5th dam Young Maid of the Oaks, by Imp. Expedition; 6th dam Old Maid of the Oaks, by Imp. Spread Eagle; 7th dam Annetta, by Shark; 8th dam by Nelson's Rockingham; 9th dam by True Whig; 10th dam by Bayler's Gallant; 11th dam by Burrell's Imp. Regulus; 12th dam by Imp. Homestead, son of Hawthory. Norton Hamiltonian's 1st dam Mary, by Norton, by Old Lexington. (whose reputation is world-wide) 2d dam by Hambletonian, the sire of a host of successful trotters.

I will also stand at the same time and place

A NO. 1 JACK!

At \$8 to insure. Grass furnished at reasonable rates, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. 11-61 J. WALKER GIVENS.

All Sorts of
hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

MIXED BLOOD.

"GATH" PHILOSOPHIZES ON THE AMERICAN MIXED RACES.

The Canadian Half-Breeds—The Spanish Blood in Mexico and Central America—People of Mountain and of Plain—Our Future.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The Spanish blood in the countries to the south of us shows all the changes the English blood will show under strange conditions. The English blood has mixed with but two other races, the Americans have greatly mixed with the negroes, and the British have somewhat mixed with the Hindus or the general inhabitants of India. You see the same result in these two mixtures; the American negro will take a hand in any future wars of this country, and the British Hindu is showing an embarrassing zeal just now to do all the fighting for the British. The Americans have never mixed much with the Indian squaws; the half-breeds of Indian blood in our country were mainly made by the Scotch of the southern states among the Cherokee and one or two other nations. Hence you find in the northwestern part of British America that there are two distinct types of Indian half-breeds, of whom Riel is an illustration, and the Scotch half-breed. It seems that the Scotch and French half-breeds at this time rather fraternize. There is nothing wonderful in this. Scotland has a long political connection with the French. Before Scotland, under the great individuality of John Knox, allied herself politically with England, the Scottish throne was occupied by French half-breeds, of whom Mary Queen of Scots was the most celebrated.

You will observe that the belligerent families among the Cherokee early all have Scotch names, like the Scotch Riel, Mackintosh, or McGilvray. Old John Knox himself derived his political education from the French, just as Mary Queen of Scots, whom he betrayed to the English, derived her interesting characteristics from her French mother and husband.

The Spanish countries have shown very different degrees of liberality, according to the element with which the Spanish blood fraternized. In Mexico the Spanish race is mixed with Aztec or Indian. In Central America it is mixed with Indian, also, but with very frequent exceptions. In northern South America the Spanish type often exists clear, and there it is seldom tranquil. Brazil is but little Spanish, and chiefly Portuguese. In Paraguay the Indian element in the ruling class is almost paramount. In the Argentine country and in Uruguay there is an admixture of Italian and of Anglo-Saxon. After all, the nature of the country itself very much affects the race. In the Argentine country is good land, adapted for grazing and for pastoral life, and hence the people are tranquil. They had their guerrillas, as the Texans with a similar country had. The Chilians have kept their race somewhat clear, and they adjoin the Argentine country and its great possibilities, and have but little desert land at hand. When you go north to Bolivia and Peru you have an arid and wild country close at hand, whose cow-boys and ex-slaves affect the race.

The United States is tranquil topographically; as where the land is good and nature does not shake up the country much, the society is better than could have been expected from its components. When you strike rough and jagged mountain countries like mountain Kentucky and Tennessee, and the broken parts of Missouri, you have a people differing yet alike, as upon the slopes of the Pyrenees, where the Pasquades defy at civilizations. On the other hand, strong channels of emigration pour through a people for years, as through the Swiss, or even through the Mormons, will turn them into a race of inn-keepers.

In our country the changes of thought and opinion are won by the force of the youth. We are in danger of losing our entire interest in everything outside of our own country, and having no foreign policy whatever, and perhaps in time of losing our distinctive national prejudices. There seems to be in the United States an immense number of people who are chiefly hostile to the Americans and to whatever among them has heretofore been considered admirable and successful. There will be an awakening from this state of things. Some day a bold and little enemy will thunder at our ports, and the people will suddenly wake up from their books of philosophy and literary reviews to understand that if they do not have faith in themselves they will destroy faith in them from every other quarter. It is better to possess a patriotic ignorance than a peevish and unpatriotic enlightenment.

No nation on the globe to-day is so hostile to foreign influence, to neutralization and to the lessons of history as the English nation from which we come. The stability of this people, their belief in themselves, however misinformed, amounts to a national passion. Our country is full of half-educated snobs out of college who consider that there is no duty worth performing like disabusing the American mind of its traditional self-respect.

Careful of Patti.

(The Argonaut.)

As an instance of the physical care that is bestowed upon Patti, it is related that once when she returned from her daily drive, she was exceedingly thirsty, and asked Nicolin to request some one of their long retinue to cause a glass of water to be brought to her by as quick stages as the comparatively royal Patti would permit. Nicolin would permit. "Water?" asked Nicolin, in high B flat. "Ma mignonne, you know that you are going to sing to-morrow night and that water will chill your blood. Oh no; I forbid any water." "Then give me a taste of wine," pleaded thirsty Patti. "Wine?" roared Nicolin, in his highest C. "Ma mignonne you are going to sing to-morrow night, and you know that wine will heat your blood. No, I can not permit wine." "Please, can't I have something wet," begged Patti, with trembling lip, as her palate tickled dryly in her throat. Nicolin pondered long and deeply, and at length, with his own hands, carefully prepared for the great singer a soothing draught of dissolved magnesia.

Persimmons.

(Exchange.)

Persimmons were first spoken of in print by Capt. John Smith, who claimed them among Virginia plums, but called them putchamins, remarking that if eaten before they were fully ripe they "draw a man's mouth wrie with most torment." The name persimmons was evolved from putchamins. Both are of Indian origin.

LOVE HIDING.

(Hon. Roden Noel.)

Love was playing hide and seek,
And we deemed that he was gone.
Tears were on my withered cheek
For the setting of the sun.
Dark it was, around, above,
But he came again, my love!

Chill and drear, wan November,
We recall the happy Spring,
While bewildered we remember
When the woods began to sing
All alive with leaf and wing,
Leafless lay the silent grove,
But he came again, my love!

And our melancholy frost
Woke to radiance in his rays
Who wore the look of one we lost
In the far-away dim days;
No prayer, we sighed, the dead may move,
Yet he came again, my love!

Love went to sleep, but not forever,
And we deemed that he was dead;
Nay, shall aught avail to sever
Hearts who once indeed were wed?
Garlands for his grave we wove,
Yet he came again, my love!

THE DIME NOVEL CURE.

A Scrap-Book Containing the Adventures of the Boys Who Read Dime Novels.

(Boston Herald.)

A trustee of the Providence public library has undertaken to cure the small boy of his interest in the dime novel, and can be said to have succeeded. He has met the antecedent with its consequent. He has gathered into a scrap-book the adventures of the boys who read dime novels, and has made it his business in a quiet way to ask the boys one by one who are interested in the stories to spend an hour or two in reading, not the imaginative story, but the way in which the small boy has attempted to realize how boys ought to live and what they ought to be allowed to do. It is said that the dime novel boy usually reads the scrap-book, which is rapidly increasing in size as the fresh exploits of the dime novel adventurers are added to it, about two hours. He then says it down in disgust, and nothing can induce him to return to these stories again. He asks the person in charge of the reading-room for a better class of books.

This cure of a disease with its own poison has been so effective in Providence that the trustee in question is thinking of taking out a patent for the process, lest other libraries and the heads of families and the guardians of the small boy generally may appropriate his invention without due credit. The scrap-book alluded to is called "The Dime Novel Cure," and it is suggested to this gentleman before he goes much further that he should put his scrap-book to press, secure his copyright at home and abroad, and stand up for honors as the only man in the world who has so far succeeded in outwitting the average American boy, by giving him a sufficient antidote to the evil which, in the form of devilish literature, he is anxious to take into his mind and heart, to make him abandon these stories in disgust.

He is the first among moderns to give point to the old saying, "Look on this picture and then on that," and it is the other picture that is powerful enough to wind up the dime novel business. These are the days of realism in literature, and this man, going further than Mr. Howells or Mr. James, or even M. Zola, has substituted the pastepaper and scissors for the imagination, gathering his horrors and tragedies from actual life, in the firm belief that if truth is stranger than fiction, it has a wonderful power at the right moment over an awakened mind.

The Winnipeg Region.

("Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.)

At the outbreak of our civil war the entire colony about Winnipeg, comprising all the white people from Lake Superior to the Rocky mountains, was not over 7,000 souls. In 1856 the white population was 116 Scotch, 92 Canadians, 49 English, 13 Irish, 2 Swiss, 1 Norwegian and 216 half-breeds. The colony was running into the ground, and its revival is solely due to the building up of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the adjacent portions of the United States, Minnesota, which began its political existence as a territory about 1849, contained in 1880 nearly 800,000 people. Wisconsin had 1,300,000, Michigan 1,600,000, and even Dakota, which was hardly born, had 135,000. Therefore, we had banded up against the British-American line west of Lake Huron the astonishing number of approximately 4,000,000 of people. The wheat product of Minnesota especially had become enormous.

If one reads the books of the present day on the resources of that region, and then turns back to the information conveyed twenty years ago, he will see the greatest cyclopedia, first addition, that turns were killed by the summer frosts; that barley did not ripen with any degree of certainty, and the highest yield of potatoes was only six-fold.

The Force of Habit.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Col. Beasley, who is a justice of the peace and accustomed to deal with the criminal element every day, was reclining on the sofa in his palatial residence, taking an afternoon siesta, when a female entered and took a chair opposite to him. Not yet fully awake he imagined that he was in his office, for he said sternly:

"What's your name?"

"Maria Smith."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-six," replied the female, with considerable hesitation.

"Where were you born? Don't try to fool me. I know your sort. How many times have you been punished already? Don't think up any lies now."

Just at this moment Mrs. Beasley spoke up from the adjoining room.

"Why, my husband, what is the matter? You are talking to my dear friend, Mrs. Smith, who has come to spend a few days with us."

One More Psychological Society.

(London Letter.)

London is to have one more intellectual society the new one to be devoted to the promotion of psychological research. The members are to recount their dreams and the effects of them respectively or prospectively, what communications in their time they may have received from the other world through supernatural agents, ghostly or otherwise. The conditions and qualifications of membership are not too exacting; men with the weakest possible intellect will be freely enrolled and "no questions asked," but they must believe in ghosts and apparitions.

For Her Poodle's Health.

(Chicago Herald.)

A New York lady of leisure and money sailed for Paris recently to consult a celebrated dog doctor about her poodle's health. The cur had a bad cough and is described as being "as ugly as a dingy deer mat." He is 16 years old and his mistress is anxious that he shall live until he is 25.

Hop-Vine Paper.

Hop vines, usually a waste product in this country, are said to have proved not only good stock for fine paper, but the best substitute yet obtained for rags in French paper-mills.

(Philadelphia Call.)

It is stated that out of 100 men who parade in a brass band at least forty are dummies and only pretend to play. It will be seen that bands are more conservative than is generally supposed.

MORE WONDERS.

FRESH DISCOVERIES IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Remarkable Objects of Interest in the Lower Geyser Basin—Boiling Faint Bowls—Marvelous Flowers—The Skull Geyser—Boiling Sand.

(St. Paul Globe.)

Among the recent arrivals in the city from the north was Mr. G. L. Henderson, one of the superintendents of the Yellowstone National park, who has resided in the park since 1882. During that period he has made many valuable discoveries and discoveries. His investigations in that portion of the park lying in the forks of the Firehole river south of Marshall's hotel were especially important. The discoveries made in the park last year are considered of especial value and importance, both from their extent and character. Mr. Henderson, replying to inquiries, said:

"The whole of last November and the first half of December was so fine in the Geyser basin that a party, consisting of myself, Assistant Superintendent W. J. Weimer and George W. Marshall, were enabled to make the most thorough and careful search that had ever been made in that region of hot springs, spouting geysers and mud volcanoes."

"What the old guide books designate as the Lower Geyser Basin contained over a thousand objects of special interest, not over three of which have been named or even noticed, and at best the whole was condensed into a few lines or a single paragraph and for the reason that it was both a terra incognita and innumerable."

"The Chemical Basin, of which there are three divisions, contains vast bowls or basins of decomposed rock, pulverized and in a liquid, jelly like form, of every shade and color, and so hot that it would be instant death to any living thing which had the misfortune to slip down the oily walls into one of these soothing abysses."

"The most remarkable of these boiling paint bowls I named Lindren's Garden, in honor of Baron von Lindren, of Amsterdam, who during his visit to the National park last October was the first to observe and to sketch the marvelous floral forms that rise incessantly and bloom a brief moment and then fade away. To be succeeded by a never ending and ever varying display of lilies, roses, sunflowers. This kaleidoscopic floral morphology is created on the surface of a thick cream colored paint in a bowl thirty feet in diameter. Every flower form is well defined and is never repeated. No waste and no delay."

"This basin lies south of Chemical Basin and is even more wonderful, though in appearance it contains over 300 miniature mountains, each of which sends out puffs of steam and several of them are active mud volcanoes. One of these opened at the top like the jaws of a bull-dog, and there were five successive eruptions of white lava sent up vertically about three feet, when the opening closed with a snap, after which the lava slowly trickled down the sides of the mountain and soon hardened into a crust like putty. Another one close by had an eruption, sending up at each discharge, a few seconds apart, small marble shaped balls, most of which fell back into the crater."

"On the west bank of the Firehole river an active geyser sent up every fifteen or twenty minutes a volume of boiling water about ninety feet high. The crater to the depth of thirty feet was lined with a series of skull-like knobs ranged in rows as if a phenologist had been collecting a cabinet of minerals. The knobs were of every form and size, from that of an infant to a giant's in size, and from that of an idiot to a Raccoon's in form."

"Near the Skull Geyser and close by the river is a most singular boiling pool containing a coarse black sand. From some inexplicable cause this black sand rises like a huge bubble and falls back, leaving the water for an instant turbid, after which it becomes clear as crystal. Each succeeding globe becomes a larger one until the water which bursts with a report like the crack of a whip. The log-roller instinctively makes a step backward until he becomes accustomed to this pugnacious manner of coming to a climax. This geyser suggests its own name, the Concussion."

"About two miles east of the road leading past the Fountain Geyser to the Upper Geyser basin is the largest lake of boiling water in the park or in the world. The lake is black as ebony. The boiling torrent swept over the marble front with a periodical dash and roar that was deafening. It seemed as if a black demon were deluging an angel with a flood of iniquity, in spite of which it became purer and whiter. It was named Mephistopheles and Marguerite."

"In speaking of the popularity of the park as a national pleasure resort, Mr. Henderson predicted that the next year the number of visitors would be more than double that of any previous season."

An Old Story Retold.

(New York Herald.)

A person of inelegant leisure, who had deservedly gained the reputation of being the meanest man in all the town, became such a nuisance to his neighbors that they determined to bury him unless he would undertake to do something for himself. As he refused to make an effort, they placed him in a coffin and bore him toward the graveyard at the head of a procession. A benevolent farmer, unwilling to see a fellow-creature buried alive, stopped the procession and offered to give the poor unfortunate a Bushel of Corn if he might be allowed to live. When this generous offer was repeated to the would-be corpse, he partly raised his head out of the coffin and languidly inquired, "Is it shelled?" The benevolent farmer was obliged to admit that it was not shelled. "Then," replied the person of inelegant leisure, "let the funeral go on."

Moral, as applied to New York—While they are about it, why don't these Frenchmen send a Federal with the Statue?

Protection for the Baby.

(Boston Transcript.)

A California judge has decided that a man cannot recover damages from the parents who ejected him from their house for frightening their baby into spasms while attempting to kiss it. Good for him! The baby has been put upon too long. Why should he be kissed by old and young, and by invalids of every name and variety, whether he will or no, and nobody rise up to protect! Let it be known that the man or woman who kisses a baby heretofore, without first obtaining the consent of the baby and the baby's guardian, must do it at his own risk, and not altogether at the risk of the baby, as hitherto.

The average consumption of wheat by each inhabitant of the United States is estimated to be six bushels.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

His Peculiar Powers of Observation and Other Characteristics. (Cor. St. Louis Republican.)

Here are a few anecdotes of Gen. Joe Johnston, illustrative of his peculiar powers of observation and other characteristics of mind which have not appeared in print:

After assuming command of the army of the Tennessee, at Dalton, a grand review was ordered, and Gen. Johnston, superbly mounted on a magnificent thoroughbred bay, came sweeping down our line, followed by the usual cavalcade of general and staff officers. He would halt a moment in front of the colors of each regiment, face to the line and raise his cap with martial grace never excelled. In passing our regiment his quick eye caught the gallant bearing of our boy colonel, John E. Murray, then about 21 years of age, who had been a cadet at West Point for two years, and was notably distinguished for wear the boys called a "gallus salute." After this parade Gen. Johnston sought our brigadier, Govan, and inquired the name of his young colonel of the "grand martial salute" and after hearing of his proud achievements as the boy hero of the brigade, he invited him to his headquarters and entertained him for a week. The colonel used to say that "he picked up more solid chunks of wisdom that week than he had ever done in his life before." The brilliant career of this gallant boy closed with the campaign in the last battle around Atlanta, where he "foremost fighting fell" with a bullet-hole through his commission of brigadier general in his breast-pocket.

During this Georgia campaign Gen. Johnston would often inspect the hastily-constructed line of rifle-pits, and in riding down the line at full speed he would sometimes halt suddenly and beckon an officer of his staff, and with a few rapid motions of his hand order an angle reversed or the line advanced or retired in conformity with the contour of the ground in front; and on one of these occasions the writer, who was lounging on the ground with his comrades some thirty paces in the rear, made a wager that he could attract the general's attention by a salute. Upon arising and facing toward the general as he rushed by, looking in the opposite direction, the writer modestly raised his "concoons." When the general's white hat shot up in the air in graceful recognition, the boys all remarked that the "old man" could see as well in the rear as he could in the front.

In passing through Jackson, Miss., to take command of the army, a large crowd of citizens and furloughed soldiers insisted on his presenting himself on the platform of the car and making them a speech. He said: "If all the able-bodied men I see before me were in line at the front there would be no occasion for a retreat of the army."

When he was relieved of command at Atlanta his soldiers literally shed tears of hopeless sorrow, and when Gen. Hood's plan of swinging around to Gen. Sherman's rear was fully detailed to him by a staff officer and his opinion asked as to the wisdom of the plan, he replied with sadness in the prophetic words, "Too brilliant."

In social conversation with his staff, one of them asked him how many times he had been wounded. "Eight times." The staff remarked that he was the most unfortunate general in this respect he had ever known.

"No, sir," said he, "the most fortunate for it was only by the mercy of God I was not killed upon either occasion."

What Nevada Says of Audiences.

(Chicago Journal Interview.)

"Well, it is hard to compare the demonstration of pleasure and applause by different audiences, in different parts of the world. But I have received very warm receptions in other places also, I assure you. For instance, the first night I sang in New York I was called in front of the curtain seven times after the first act. They are much more demonstrative in Italy than they are in this country, even. Why, at the close of the performance in Florence, the night I sang 'Scenabula,' I was called out thirty times, and finally quelled the disturbance by throwing kisses at the audience. At another theatre there, soon afterward, I was called out so many, many times that I couldn't count them. I asked the gentlemen what it all meant. They told me that the audience would keep calling me out until the next day unless I threw them kisses as I did at the other theatre. So I went out again and threw kisses to them, and, sure enough, after many expressions of satisfaction, they let me rest. In Florence the interest in my singing was such that the shops closed at 6 o'clock to enable their employees to hear me."

"Do you imagine make remarks to the actors in Italy?"

"Yes, they talk right out. Everybody there is acquainted with every note in the opera you are singing, and they do not tolerate alterations unless made with supreme good taste. If a prima donna make a change in her part that is admissible and agreeable, they cry out, 'Well done, well done!' But if, on the other hand, she takes an unwarrantable liberty with the music, some one in the audience inquires aloud, 'What did you do that for?' They meet out evenhanded justice to her all the way through. They may condemn her all the way through until the last sentence, and if there is anything in that worthy of applause they scrupulously give it."

Cutting Things Under Water.

(Scientific American.)

When science was in its infancy, much of its fact was mixed with nonsense, and some of the nonsense shows a wonderful vitality. A case in point is the recent republication of a nonsense bit that was current at least forty years ago. It is a recipe for cutting glass with shears or scissors. The statement is that sheet glass can be cut with the greatest ease with a pair of scissors if the glass is kept under water and kept in a level position. That there is not a word of truth in it any one may easily prove on a trial, with the result of dulling a pair of shears.

There is one cutting process that can be better done under water than out of water; that is, the paring of onions. When pared under water the acrid emanations, so unpleasant to the mucous membrane of eyes and nose, are dissolved or held in the water. But neither the quality of glass nor the power of scissors is changed by immersion in water.

Putting on "Dutch Locks."

(Portland Or. Argus.)

The police are now putting the "Dutch locks" on the door of every drug shop they enter to make a seizure and find no person there who appears to be running the place. After turning the men outside, the police nail a cleat on the floor, another on the inner side of the door; then placing a plank, sawed to the right length, against the cleat on the floor, pass out, closing the door, which is firmly fastened by the planks within. The police then notify the owner of the building in which the rum shop is situated that he has a vacant rent. This is called putting on the "Dutch locks."

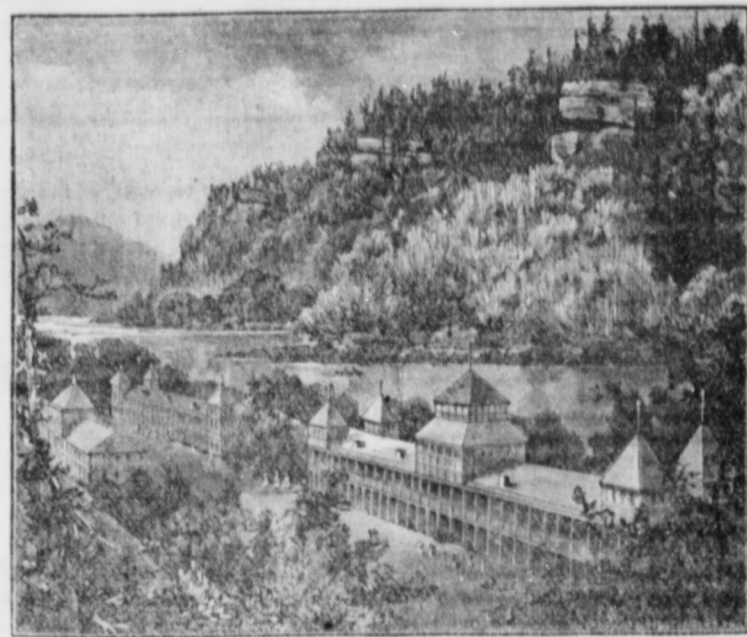
The Epidemic War Spirit.

The great nations of the earth generally seem to be walking around with chips on their shoulders during some other to knock them off. The condition seems to be endemic, epidemic, and contagious.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give instant relief? Price 50c and \$1. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

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A Full and complete assortment of Furniture, embracing everything from the Cheapest to the Finest Parlor Suites. No need to go to the large cities to make your purchases, no matter what quantity or quality you want, as I can and will duplicate any prices you can obtain elsewhere, freight being added. Also a full assortment of Coffins, Caves, Shrouds and Robes, embracing all the New Styles, both cheap and expensive. Ware rooms opposite St. Asaph Hotel, Stanford, Ky.

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EMBRACING ABOUT FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment of All Kinds of Farm and Mill Machinery.

Now is the Time to Place your Orders for Harrows, Corn Planters, Corn Drills, Cultivators and Field Rollers,

And see My Stock and get Prices before Purchasing. I have a few Sulky Spring Tooth Harrows that I am authorized to close out at less than cost.

They are Worth the Money asked for Them for Cultivating one crop of corn.

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AND LUMBER YARD.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

We now commence our second year's business in Stanford. The past has been a year of unprecedented Success, our Sales having run Far Beyond our Expectations, notwithstanding many predicted for us an utter failure; said a strictly cash business could not be carried on in Stanford successfully. But we intend to greatly disappoint all such.

Our Buiness Increase.

To one unacquainted with our sort of business it may seem strange that there has been anything in the season just past or in that of the present to warrant the enlargement of our facilities with the expectation of any great increase of trade; but while we know the general cry during the past season to have been one of "dull trade"

We are Plowing Right Ahead,

—Believing that—

Our Original Business is the Kind that will Win Favor,

Whether times be good or bad. S. L. Powers has just returned from New York City, where he bought a great many very desirable

Goods for Spring and Summer Wear,

—The greater part of them at—

Less than One-Half Real Value.

He also made arrangements with one of the best buyers in the city to look out for Bargains.

We will Receive Goods Every Week during the Season,

Direct from New York auctions and Sheriffs' Sales, thereby always having something new, at prices Guaranteed

From 25 to 50 per cent. Lower than Elsewhere.

Some of our competitors cry "Auction and shoddy goods," and instead of hurting our trade, as is their intention, merely help to advertise us. We do not deny buying Auction Goods and plenty of them, but we claim to

Keep as Good a Stock as Any one in town.

If we have anything that is in any way imperfect, the imperfections will be shown you before you buy. Any goods after due examination not found as represented, money will be cheerfully returned.

Our Terms are Strictly Spot Cash

To one and all. You are invited to call and see how many more goods you can buy for your dollar here than elsewhere.

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Domestics.

Good Standard Prints, light or dark, 5c per yard; good yard wide Brown Cotton, 5c per yard; good yard-wide fine Brown Cotton, 6c per yard, worth 8c; extra quality fine Brown, 7c, worth 10c; the very best yard-wide Brown Cotton, 8c, 12 yards for \$1; Bleached cottons in all the popular brands from 5c to 8c per yard; good Domestic Gingham, 5c per yard; very best Domestic Gingham, 8c, sold everywhere at 10c; Fancy Dress Gingham, Brocades and Solid Color Dress Goods, 6c per yard, 16 yards for \$1.

Notions.

Here we can save you many a nickel. Job lot fine Dress Buttons, 10 cts. per dozen, worth 25c; three papers good pins for 10c; three papers good needles for 10c; six papers Hair Pins for 5c; three cakes fine Toilet Soap in box, 10c, a nice Fancy Bordered Handkerchief, 5c; Men's good Linen Collars, 10c, three for 25c; Boys' good Linen Collars, 5c, six for 25c; good Note Paper, 5c per quire; two good Crochet Needles for 5c; Men's good Cotton Socks, 5c per pair; three good Palm Fans for 5c; good Corsets, 50c, worth 75c; one lot handsome Leather Hand Bags, 25c to 75c, worth double; one lot Albums, cabinet size, 50c to 90c; Embroideries and Laces in endless variety at extraordinary low prices, and a thousand other little things we have not space to mention.

Boots and Shoes.

Men's light Calf Boots, \$1.25 and \$1.75; Men's Plow Shoes, 75c; Men's

fine Laced Shoe, 90c; Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes from the cheapest to the very best custom made, and at prices a great deal lower than regular dealers. Ladies' good house Slippers, 20c.

Hats and Caps.

In this department we carry an Immense Assortment and guarantee to save you about one half; Wool Hats from 10c to 40c; Gents' Fur Hats, warranted perfect, 50c, worth \$1 anywhere; Fur Derby Hats from 25c to \$1 50. Will have as the season advances an elegant line of stylish Straw Hats for Men and Boys at the same popular low prices.

Clothing.

There is no place like ours to buy your Men's and Boys' Clothing. We keep an elegant line of Tailor Made Goods. If we can't please you in stock, will order any kind of a suit made for you. A good fit and satisfaction guaranteed. You can save several dollars by ordering a suit from us. Men's Suits from \$2 50 to \$20.

Millinery Department.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Hats at 50 per cent. below regular prices. Genuine Ostrich Tips and Plumes for a mere trifle. Flowers, Ribbons, &c., go the same way.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

An elegant assortment of New Spring Styles with prices, as usual, lower than elsewhere.

Tinware.

A new lot just received and almost given away. We do not confine ourselves strictly to one branch of business, but buy most anything we can get away under value and give our customers the benefit. Country merchants and peddlers, we invite you to look through our stock. We can give you a great many drives you will not be able to find in the cities, thereby saving you time and freight on your goods. To all those who have never visited us, (if there be any such in the county) we cordially invite you to call and we will take pleasure in showing you around, whether you wish to purchase or not.

Under advantages that no other house has the PLUCK and AUDACITY to employ, we claim to place before you a list of prices,

An Array of Extreme Bottom Figures

Not quoted by any house, solid or bankrupt, no matter whether cash or credit. We place this advertisement before you and mean it to be Final, Decisive and Crushing in its logic immensity of variety and its unapproachable, solid and stubborn Facts and Figures that will not and can not lie.

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N. B.—Remember a small bill bought of us saves you enough to pay your railroad fare both ways for a distance of ten to twenty miles.

Stanford, Ky., May 5, 1885

Stanford, Ky., May 5, 1885

W. P. WALTON.

Another Card From Mr. Blain.

Yesterday, county court day, a handbill of considerable length from Mr. John Blain was circulated on the streets. It was in response to our editorial notice of his former card concerning the proposition to aid the railroad. We regret that we only obtained a copy of Mr. Blain's last card at 5 o'clock in the evening when the matter for the paper was almost made up, otherwise we should cheerfully have published it in full in this issue, as we offered in an interview to do. As to the argument against the railroad it presents nothing additional to his former communication and we have neither the time nor inclination at present to make any comments. Mr. Blain, however, seems hurt at some expressions in our former article, which most strangely, and without reason he thinks were intended by us to be offensive. We had in a personal interview with him, before the issue of his card, assured him that nothing was further from our intention, and are still at a loss to imagine how any word in the article can be, by any sort of ingenuity, tortured into such meaning. We are heartily sorry that Mr. Blain has taken this view of it. Again do we with all sincerity disclaim any intention to be offensive and believe that when he becomes cooler he will see it in our light and discover that whatever "discourtesy" has been exhibited in this controversy will be found in his own card. We trust we may venture to differ in opinion from Mr. Blain in this or other questions without deserving to disparage or insult him. We have always been friends and so far as any act of ours may effect our status will remain so. We can not afford to quarrel with Mr. Blain and he may be sure that no temporary irritation shall be allowed to diminish in any degree our high regard for his character and abilities. We hope and believe that he will himself in time come around to our state of serenity and good humor. So here's to the railroad and to us all.

The President has appointed Jim Blackburn Collector of the Lexington District and now Joe is as eulogistic of Mr. Cleveland as he ever was denunciatory. In fact he withdraws his prediction that Kentucky will go republican by 80,000 at the next election, owing to the slow manner in which he has "turned the rascals out." Now he boils over with enthusiasm and says: "I individually heartily endorse and commend the administration. I have not the least ground or reason for complaint. The administration and the party, from the President down to the humblest citizen, have no stancher supporter than I am." Joe would in all probability have put up another mouth had somebody else been given the place.

It is not often that an editor gets even, thanks for his hard work for the party he represents, but occasionally one is chosen to office, the pay of which lightens both his cares and his work. Elvin H. Porter, than whom no more deserving gentleman exists, has been appointed postmaster at Bowling Green and now if the President will remember our brother Marra, the press as well as the people of the State will rise up and call him blessed.

EDITOR JOHN O. HODGES walked away with James H. Mulligan in the primary election for representative of Lexington, Saturday, upon which we congratulate him and his constituency. Col. Johnson beat Alford for State Senator 96 and W. P. Kimball for representative of the county of Fayette beat his opponent, notwithstanding that charges of bribery and lying were made against him.

HOOVER STIVERS, who murdered Burt Scully in Bourbon county, and after a hard fought attempt to fool the jury into an acquittal, got a verdict of ten years, but which was set aside by the murderer loving Court of Appeals, was tried again at Paris last week and let off with two years. He has already appealed for a new trial and of course his old friends will not go back on him.

It is sent out from Washington, probably to revive the spirits of the drooping and disconsolate office seekers, that there will be a general "turning of the rascals out" on June 30th, which is the end of the fiscal year. Thousands of worthless and partisan employees will walk the plank on that day, a large number of whom do not even deserve that length of grace.

The editor of the *Daily Horse Shoe*, Hot Springs, Ark., who was expelled from that city by a citizen's committee, has brought suit for \$100,000 damages in the United States Court. A man who would give a paper such a name is too big an ass to deserve damages for anything that could be inflicted on him.

The government building at Cincinnati which has been in process of erection almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, is at last ready for occupancy and the post-office has just been removed thereto. It has cost millions of dollars.

Russia has accepted England's proposal to submit the Pendjeh offer to arbitration and the prospects of peace between England and Russia, says the *London News*, are brighter than at any time during the negotiations.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Southern Telegraph*, has discarded its patent *faux* and now prints both sides at home, an improvement which proves that its people know a good paper when they see it.

We regret exceedingly to read Mr. Wallace Gruelle's adieu in the last issue of the *Breckinridge News*, which for seven years he has made so bright and acceptable to all who have read it. With a large family and no great amount of this world's goods, he can not afford to refuse the splendid offer of Chief Clerk for the Marshal of Kentucky, which will pay him, no doubt, double what he now gets, as much as he loves journalism, upon which 35 of the best years of his life have been spent. Our heart's best wishes attend him. Mr. Cicero T. Sutton succeeds him as editor, but it will be no insecure attempt to make as good a paper as Mr. Gruelle has of the *News*.

It is now said that Randall is preparing to head off the tariff revenue reformers by the introduction into the next House of a tariff bill, which is intended to reduce taxation to the lowest limit without affecting the protection now afforded to the manufacturing industries of the country. An intimate friend of Mr. Randall says he has been busy upon the outline of his bill for some time, and that he will complete it just as soon as his health will permit. We hardly expect that there is a great deal of truth in the rumor, but it would be a master stroke for the protectionist.

COMODORE CORNELIUS VAN DER BILT one of the richest old coons in New York, has suddenly been called to render an account of his stewardship and to appear before his maker the same as if he possessed not a dollar in the world, instead of the \$5,000,000 credited to him. He was about 85 years of age and by his own exertions amassed his splendid fortune. He was never Commodore, but got that title because of his large interest in navigation on the Mississippi in early life.

THE anniversary issue of the *Louisville Times* was a daisy. Its matter, always entertaining, was even more so and the way in which the advertisers came to time and the eagerness with which the public sought for it, shows the hold it has on all classes. In every respect it is a model newspaper.

GENTLEMAN GEO. H. PENDLETON has sailed for Germany and will soon lay before the powers that be the superiority and healthfulness of the American hog. His wife and two daughters accompanied him.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Col. S. I. M. Major got the democratic nomination for representative of Frankfort.

—The public debt statement shows the reduction of the debt during April to be \$5,464,596.

—A Fishing fleet of 50 boats landed at New York a few days ago with 100,000 barrels of fresh mackerel.

—O. C. S. Terhune, a plain countryman hailing from the hills of Mercer, got taken in \$500 worth by a Louisville sharper.

—George Mack, who murdered Richard Parker, his employer, at Grand Bend, Kas., was captured and hung by a mob Friday.

—Frank McDonald, a farmer, was found dead in his bed near Winchester. His death is due to a wound received eight years ago.

—The Government has a hundred clerks counting the cash in its strong boxes, and it will require two weeks to complete the job.

—It is decided that the tony bar of the Pendennis Club, at Louisville, must pay license like any other drinking establishment.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has conceded the demand of its Chicago operators, who demanded pay for extra work.

—Great Britain has in her navy fifty vessels capable of steaming around the world at a speed of 12 knots per hour without recasting.

—The Pension Bureau reports that 5,370 original certificates were issued during the past month, against 3,934 during the same month last year.

—Riel has issued a proclamation to the half-breeds who refuse to join him that unless they do so at once he will murder them and burn their property.

—During the month of April, Postmaster General Vilas appointed 600 Postmasters at fourth class offices. The majority of the appointments were made to fill vacancies.

—The city council has granted the right of way down Chestnut street, Louisville, upon which to build a railroad to the proposed union depot, which is to be built at a cost of \$184,000.

—A lone man entered the baggage and express car on the L. N. A. & C. passenger train, killed the express messenger and mortally wounded the baggage man and got away with \$2,000.

—Ex Congressman John Goode, of Virginia, has been appointed Solicitor General and W. M. Merrick, of Maryland, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

—The President has appointed Andrew M. Kelley, of Richmond, Va., to be Minister to Austro-Hungary, his former views toward Victor Emmanuel making him an undesirable representative at Rome.

—The trouble on the Georgia Division of the E. T. & G. R. R., has been settled and Fink, Receiver under authority of the Federal courts, is now in undisputed possession of the entire line.

—Andy Wepler knows a good thing when he sees it and therefore has withdrawn his motion for a new trial for the killing of Henry Clay and accepted the sentence of 2 years in the Penitentiary, which amounts to but 20 months in case of good behavior.

—We think Governor Knott made a mistake when he appointed Mr. Davis Commissioner of Agriculture. That gentleman's monthly reports are very convincing evidences that his knowledge of farming is exceedingly limited. —[Elizabethtown News.]

—The hasty act of the Mississippi editor who asked the President to pardon Jeff Davis would not have been taken if he had known that such pardon could be granted only by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

—Maj. L. W. McKee has been nominated in the Frankfort District by the democrats for State Senator. The meeting was held at Lawrenceburg, but as Franklin claims that it is his time to name the candidate, she did not participate and put out a man of her own.

—Washington dispatches still have ex-Senator Williams and ex-Representative Thompson jumping to their feet every time there is a piece of pie to be given out. Now, why doesn't the Administration give these two extinguished statesmen a cold potato and let 'em go? —[Louisville Times.]

—The total issue of postal stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards during April aggregated 271,008,819, as against 264,645,200 during the corresponding month in the preceding year. The number of stamps issued showed an increase of 13,000,000, while the issue of postal cards fell off 4,000, and stamped envelopes 4,000,000.

—The Court of Appeals has decided the case of the contest between I. H. Davis and Joseph Gatcliffe for the office of Clerk of Whitley County Court. The vote, which was taken two years ago, was very close, and the election board of the county gave the certificate of election to Davis, who has since been performing the duties of the office. Gatcliffe instituted suit before Special Judge Dishman, when the action of the election board was nullified, on which Davis appealed. The case was ably urged before the court and a motion entered to produce the poll-books in court. As they were not made a part of the bill of exceptions, however, the motion was overruled, and alone on the law and evidence adduced the court affirms the decision of the lower court and transfers the office and emoluments to Gatcliffe.

MT. VERNON DEPARTMENT.

Managed by Jno. B. Fish.

Farmers have about finished planting corn. The corn is coming up exceptionally well.

—Mr. Eliza Mays and Miss R. C. Fagin runaway couple from East Barnstadt, got married at this place one day last week.

—The hills are beginning to cloth themselves in their robes of verdant hue, and the air is filled with fragrance of sweetest flowers.

—Fishing is getting to be very good in Roundstone and its tributaries. Messrs. Will Newcomb and T. T. Mullin, our fishermen, have caught some very fine fish in the last few days.

—R. L. Brooks was tried for carrying a concealed weapon, and for assault and was acquitted in both cases. John Proctor was tried for same offense and the jury failed to agree and in the examining trial for shooting with intent to kill, he was held over till circuit court under a bail of \$250. J. W. Moore and J. B. Martin are his bondsmen. At the examining trial of Alex. Poteet, he was held over charged with petit larceny. He will be given a final trial to-day (Monday).

—Gen. Speed S. Frye, of Danville, was in town on official business last week. J. D. Chandler spent Sunday at this place. Mr. G. H. Kersey, of Crab Orchard, is here for the purpose of teaching a class in vocal music, provided one can be organized. Eld. James Hardin, of Winchester, preached at this place yesterday. Maj. John D. Harris and Col. Dick White, of Madison county, were in town Saturday. Miss Georgie Brown has returned from Bowling Green, where she has been attending school. Mrs. E. Brook, Mrs. Susan Henderson and Miss Susie Brown are visiting in Garrard and Madison counties. C. W. Ping went to Lancaster Friday to see S. H. Barrett's circus. M. C. Williams is in Louisville. Miss Ida Adams is visiting at Altamont. Col. L. A. Byron, of Manchester, was in town Friday on business connected with building a new court house at Manchester. Champ Mullins, W. C. Mullins and J. S. Calloway, of Livingston, were in town Saturday.

—In obedience to the call of the district committee, the democrats of Rockcastle county met at the court house in Mt. Vernon in mass convention on Saturday, May 2nd, to select delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Richmond May 6th, 1885. The house was called to order at 10 o'clock by D. N. Williams, chairman of the county committee and on motion of F. H. Reppert, Geo. W. McClure was made permanent chairman of the convention and John B. Fish was elected secretary and on motion of D. N. Williams the following named persons were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions: Champ Mullins, John M. Mullins, Casper Williams, J. M. Fish, A. J. Pike, N. D. Wilcox, W. H. McClure and Willis Adams, Jr. The committee after retiring a few moments came in and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st. That the democrats of Rockcastle county, assembled in mass convention, endorse and reaffirm the principles as set forth and expressed by the democratic convention held at Chicago in July 1884, and we fully endorse the course pursued by our President, Grover Cleveland, in the administration of the Government.

2nd. That we approve of the time and place of holding the Senatorial convention to nominate a candidate in the 29th Senatorial district of Kentucky.

3d. That we recognize in our neighbor, Major John D. Harris, of Madison county, a worthy and well-qualified gentleman, to represent said district in the next Senate of Kentucky, and we cheerfully recommend him to the democrats of the district for that position, which we believe he will fill with honor to himself and the people he would represent.

4th. That the following named persons

be, and they are, appointed delegates to said district convention to be held at Richmond, May 6th, 1885: D. N. Williams, C. Mullins, Casper Williams, John B. Fish, G. W. McClure, E. B. Smith and S. H. Martin and all other good democrats who may wish to attend said convention.

5th. That said delegates be, and they are, instructed to cast the vote of Rockcastle county in said convention for Maj. John D. Harris for State Senator and to secure his nomination and to cast the vote of Rockcastle county as a unit on all questions.

6th. That the *Richmond Register*, *Richmond Herald* and the *Stanford Interior Journal*, be requested to publish these proceedings. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and on motion the meeting adjourned. G. W. McClure, Chm., JOHN B. FISH, Secy.

GARRARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT.

Lancaster.

—Major F. D. Rigney, of Casey, and Hon. A. G. Talbot, of Boyle, candidates for the State Senate, address the people here at the court-house to-day (Tuesday.)

—News was received here Sunday of the death of Kinnaird Burnside, an infant son of Mr. William Burnside, who recently went from this place to Wichita Falls, Texas. The death was very sudden and unexpected.

—We have it, from good authority, that a passenger train will be put on this end of the K. C. Railroad about May 10th. One is certainly very much needed and it is hoped that it will be made to connect with the L. & N. at Rowland.

—The Lancaster Shooting Club has reorganized and is now composed of the following crack shots: Capt. W. S. Miller, R. A. Burnside, Jno. H. Woodcock, Will A. Berkele, Sam Engleman, Walker Landrum and W. J. Kinnaird. Mr. Miller is President of the club and Mr. W. J. Kinnaird Secretary and Treasurer.

—William Burdett, a prominent farmer of the Sugar Creek neighborhood, died on last Wednesday after a week's illness of pneumonia. Deceased was a son of Mr. Andy Burdett and a gentleman possessing the good will of all who knew him. A wife and several children are left to mourn his untimely death. His remains were interred in the cemetery at this place on Thursday evening.

—An amusing sight was witnessed in the police court Thursday when four prominent citizens appeared before that mighty tribunal charged with the terrible offense of playing marbles on the town square. The warrants were dismissed, however, when the gentlemen promised not to do so any more. The town authorities allow the negro loafers to play anything they like in town but draw the line at white folks, seemingly.

—The county Co-operation meeting held its first quarterly session at Antioch church last Saturday. Rev. W. I. Fowle, the President opened the exercises with reading and prayer and after explaining the object for which it was called, introduced Bro. Stephenson, of the Pleasant Grove church, who delivered an interesting address. The meeting then adjourned to partake of an excellent dinner which had been prepared by the ladies living in the vicinity of the church. After dinner, Rev. Jesse Walden, of this place, and Joseph Bell Gibson, of Stanford, delivered short and interesting addresses. The executive committee reported over one hundred dollars in the treasury to be used in securing county evangelists. The next meeting will be held in Lancaster on Friday before the 4th Sunday in August.

—Miss Jennie Duncan is visiting relatives in Stanford. Miss Bettie Jones has gone to Lexington for a three week's visit friends. Ephraim Washington Lillard has gone to visit his parents at Lawrenceburg. The girls all look sad. Breck Johnston has returned from Iowa still enjoying single blessedness. Dr. R. C. Morgan has gotten back from a month's visit to New Orleans. Mrs. W. C. Price, of Danville, is visiting relatives here. E. C. Walton, R. G. Hall and G. C. Keller, of your city, were over Sunday. Jno. K. Faulkner, of Louisville, is at home on a short visit. Messrs. Allie Price and Hugh Grant, of Danville, are visiting relatives here. Miss Nell Duncan has returned from a visit to Stanford. Mr. Hugh Logan, of Cincinnati, spent Sunday at this place. Miss Lula McKinney, of Stanford, was visiting Miss Mary Robinson Sunday.

—A wet, slushy, muddy day was last Friday, but the circus brought its usual crowd of people to town all the same. Everything passed off quietly and not a single arrest was made. The tent was almost filled for the afternoon performance, but on account of the weather's inclemency no show was given in the evening and that is the cause of the gloom on the features of Mr. Jno. Woodcock. Mr. Woodcock is the affable book-keeper in the National Bank and his strict ideas of business kept him at his desk while the afternoon show was in progress. Bright visions of the sights he would witness in the animal tent in the evening were flitting thro' his mind and he felt it was good to be here. When the news was gently broken to him that the night performance was declared off it was thought he would not recover. After remedies were exhausted it was suggested to him, by some one, that a circus was going to exhibit in Richmond this month and it is generally believed this is what saved him.

An old recipe for making grafting wax, and a good one, is four parts rosin, two parts beeswax, and one part tallow. Melt altogether in a kettle, over a moderate fire, and when well mixed, pour into a vessel of cold water to harden. When stiff enough to handle, grease the hands, and then pull and work the wax until it is white, or amber colored, and of even quality throughout.

H. C. RUPLY!

—I have received and still receive

NEW GOODS For SPRING SUMMER

Comprising the best in the market, which

Gotten Up in Style and Make Second to None City or Country.

Give Me a Trial.

H. C. RUPLY.

THE NEW GROCERY AND HARDWARE HOUSE OF
TAYLOR BROS.
HUSTONVILLE, KY.

Would gladly ask your attention to the fact that they have just received from the cities with a large fresh and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

In endless variety, dainty in quality and satisfactory in price we guarantee. Our aim shall be at all times to supply every want of the

OUR HARDWARE AND POCKET CUTLERY

Consists of the Standard Brands of Europe and America. Our line of Cooking Stoves includes the justly celebrated "Great Western Reserve" and many other favorites. Our China, Glass and Queensware stock consists in part of Table, Tea and Chamber sets complete, Glassware richly cut and etched. In the way of Breadstuffs we name Buckwheat, the queen of all tribes. Our celebrated Patent "G. M." Flour, unrivaled for cake and pastry, is Rice and Hominy, our own patriotic products, arrayed as faithful adjuncts. All the delicate Foreign and Domestic Confections are here. Tin, Stone, Wooden and Willowware, Electric Lamps, Canned Meats and Fruits and a complete line of Cigars and Tobacco. Well, this is a hint of what we have. Believing that we can make it to your interest, we confidently ask a visitation of our goods and your patronage.

Respectfully, TAYLOR BROTHERS.

THE LION WROUGHTIRON RANGE,

For Coal or Wood.

This Range is Extra Heavy and is made of the very best Juniata Charcoal Iron. Has cast top and front, with Entire Wrought Iron Body and Oven. Warming Oven extends under entire length of Range. Automatic Oven Shelf. Sectional Fire Linings and Cut Centers. Nickel name plate, knobs and hinge pins. Adjustable side shelf and all modern improvements. Can be arranged with Heater for hot and cold water. Water box or Heater extra.



W. H. HIGGINS,

SPECIAL AGENT,

Stanford, - - Kentucky.

Penny & N'Alister

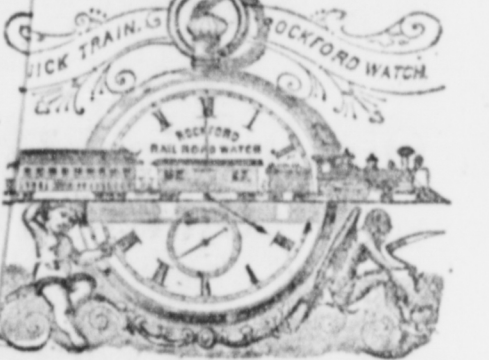
PHARMACEUTISTS.

DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Books, Stationery and
Fancy Articles.

Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

—Also—

JEWELERS.

The Largest Stock of Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and SilverwareEver bought to this market. Prices Lower than
the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
repaired on short notice and Warranted.**WILL PAY YOU.**

—WHEN IN TOWN—

To Examine the Celebrated Evans Corn Planter
given up to be the Best on the Market.

Also the Well-Known Thomas Harrow and Furst & Bradley Sulky Plow!

These Goods are For Sale only by us and will be sold guaranteed. Can
refer you by permission to some of the best farmers
in Lincoln County.Also, Big Stock of Walking and Riding Cultiva-
tors, Turning Plows, Double and Single
Shovel Plows, &c.We also handle the Mitchell and Old Hickory Wagons.
A Big Line of Buggies, Carriages and Phaetons
Always on Hand.

Prices Guaranteed to be BOTTOM on Everything.

BRIGHT & CURRAN.

LAST CHANCE

370 **TURTLE MOUNTAIN,**
And Mouse River Country.
NORTH DAKOTA **ACRES**
Over 2,000,000 Acres of R. R. Lands in Minn.

lots at the low price of \$3.00 per acre and upwards
 Sectional Map and full particulars mailed
 free to any address by C. H. WARREN,
 Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or
 Manitoba R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.
 "Blue-Grass Route."

Shortest and Quickest Route from Cen-
tral Kentucky to All Points North,
East, West and Southwest.

—Fast Line Between—

LEXINGTON & CINCINNATI

Schedule in Effect Oct. 15, 1884.

SOUTH-BOUND.		No. 6.
		Notes
Lex.	Corbin	8 30
"	Paris	10 10
"	Chatham	11 10
"	Frankfort	12 30
"	Paris	12 30
"	Frankfort	1 30
"	Paris	11 30
"	Frankfort	12 35 P.
"	Winchester	1 45 P.
"	Richmond	2 15 P.
"	Boonville	3 15 P.
"	Paris	4 15 P.
"	Corbin	5 15 P.
"	Lexington	6 15 P.
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	No. 12	No. 19	No. 4
	Ex. Nbr.	Ex. Stan.	Daily.
Kearneyville.....	5 25 p m	5 22 p m	1 12 m
.....	5 27 p m	5 24 p m	2 20 m
.....	5 29 p m	5 26 p m	3 28 m
.....	5 31 p m	5 28 p m	4 36 m
.....	5 33 p m	5 30 p m	5 44 m
.....	5 35 p m	5 32 p m	6 52 m
.....	5 37 p m	5 34 p m	7 00 m
.....	5 39 p m	5 36 p m	8 08 m
.....	5 41 p m	5 38 p m	9 16 m
.....	5 43 p m	5 40 p m	10 24 m
.....	5 45 p m	5 42 p m	11 32 m
.....	5 47 p m	5 44 p m	12 40 m
.....	5 49 p m	5 46 p m	
.....	5 51 p m	5 48 p m	
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.....	6 01 p m	5 58 p m	
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NOTE.—Train No. 3 runs daily from Knoxville Winchester and Lexington to Covington.
Train No. 1 runs via Lexington and Paris, and not via Winchester and Paris.
Train No. 6 is daily except Sunday between Lexington and Paris, but is daily from Cincinnati to Knoxville.
Lexington and Paris:—No. 52, daily except Sunday, leave Paris 2 a m.; arr Lexington 9 10 a m.
No. 53, daily except Sunday, leave Lexington 1 30 p m.; arrive Paris 5 13 p m.

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 peculiar to their sex will find in
 Dr. HART'S **BLOOD TONIC** a safe and speedy
 cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.
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For sale by all Druggists, &c.

Stanford, Ky., . . . May 5, 1885

BRO. BARNES

Precious Gospel Taking Root in Heathen Land.

"PRAISE THE LORD"

GOUTPOOR: 85 MILES OUT FROM BOMBAY, MONDAY, P. M., Mar. 23, 1885.

DEAR INTERIOR:—We ran out of the hot city by an early morning "accommodation" train, to this elevated position on the range of hills, known as the "Ghats." We are nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea; and, although it is far from cool, the temperature is much more endurable than at Bombay. The rapidly increasing heat forewarns us that we must not linger long on the burning plains but hie to the mountains with what speed we may.

The 5 days we spent in Bombay were delightful. The Methodist brethren, Stephens and Northrup, gave us welcome to their hearts and pulpits, in spite of all sorts of rumors as to our dangerous heresies, and we had a number of services, with perfect freedom to speak and sing the gospel, as the dear LORD has taught it to us. In the course of these services I went over our "peculiar teaching" very fully, speaking with great boldness, and I will write it to the everlasting honor of the brethren present, that they heard us patiently and when we came away thanked us and bid us a hearty "God speed." First and last we had half a dozen ministers, English and American, and several native, English speaking catechists to attend the services and all seemed edified and delighted.

In a private conference with three very intelligent young men of the latter class, a "wide door and effectual" seemed to open quite unexpectedly. I believe now, most heartily, that, as a class, they will be very teachable, and will not fail to receive gladly what the dear LORD has taught us of His grace.

The first question propounded by these teachers after seeking a personal interview, was, "What do you teach concerning holiness?"

I wish you could have seen the looks of intelligent interest, with which they followed an exposition of Paul's doctrine of true holiness in Philippians 3d, and the evident relief with which they accepted Jesus "easy yoke" and "light burden" that a false theology has made so heavy and grievous to many. As I talked with them there opened for me a door of hope and usefulness, quite by way of surprise, that I had not dreamed of before. Some how or other (I wonder at it now) I have, in thinking much of possible usefulness among Europeans and heathen, overlooked the class that of all others I should have looked forward to reaching with most sanguine expectation. I see now that if I can, to any great extent, touch this body of Christians I shall accomplish, by grace, more for the heathen, than if even the white missionaries are converted to the doctrine. "Pray for us," that Satan may not "hinder" this "good work."

Of all whom I expected to hear from among my American missionary brethren in the "North West Provinces" and the "Panjab," only 3 wrote letters. The rest maintained a most ominous silence. Of the 3 two alone bade me a loving welcome, dear Woodside of Fattahgah; and Lucas, of Allahabad. The third gave me such a stab to the heart that I can hardly write these words with composure now, although the LORD'S love has been applying Gilead's balm to the deadly wound since the letter came, 3 days ago. That is all I wish to write about it; as I am faithfully recording what befalls us in this varied evangel; and it is best that friends should know who who ply the dagger, who "pass by on the other side," and who "find uppouring in oil and wine."

"And thou too, Brutus," means more to me than ever since that cruel, cruel letter. We start again at 11 to-night, by the fast mail train that leaves Bombay at 6:30 this evening. This little break in the 800 miles to Allahabad—our next halting place—will help much. Bro. Lucas entertains us with love by invitation. Ever in Jesus,

GEO. C. BARNES

THE COST OF MARRYING.—Some New Hampshire girls got tired of hearing their young men say they could not afford to marry, so they put their heads together to demonstrate that any young man of fair means could afford to support a wife and a modest increase of family. The result of their investigation, which was copied and sent to the timid young men, is that families of from two to six persons can live well on nine dollars a week.

The pronunciation of "tuberoses" has been a subject of discussion in an English paper, and the decision that the word is a tri-syllable has been at last unanimously reached. The flower is a lily, and the name from the French "tubereuse," called from the tuber-like bulb of the plant. Shelley pronounced the word in three syllables.

Engineering in China has certainly achieved a notable triumph in the bridge at Lagang over an arm of the China sea. This structure is five miles long, built entirely of stone, has 300 arches, 70 feet high; the roadway is 70 feet wide and the pillars are 75 feet apart.

MICROBERTS & STAGG,

the Druggists, who are always looking after the interest of their customers, have now secured the sale of Dr. Roberts' Cough and Lung Syrup, a remedy that never fails to cure Colds, Pains in the Chest, and all Lung Affections. For Coughs, try a free sample bottle. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

We are glad to see so many newspapers of the State speaking out upon the question of the whipping-post, and hope they may continue the agitation of this matter so that the Legislature shall be compelled to take hold of it at its next meeting. We want no sickly sentiment about this relic of barbarism. While it may smack somewhat of the darker and less refined times of the past, so do the crimes committed by those who would feel the lash remind one of barbarism. The man who would so far forget the marriage vows as to strike the partner of his life should be made to suffer the severest penalty that could be inflicted by the lash, and that penalty inflicted in the most public thoroughfare.—[Hopkins County Gleaner.]

The English gardeners have a way of treating various kinds of seeds, so that birds will not eat them, that farmers here could adopt. The seeds are slightly dampened—not made wet—by placing them in a vessel, and sprinkling water over them while they are being stirred. Then some dry red lead about a teaspoonful to a pint of seed, is added, stirring being kept up until each kernel is thickly coated with the paint. This plan works well with corn and peas.

A kiss is said to be sweet, not because it contains saccharine matter, but because a man doesn't know what else to call it when he feels the effect traveling through his system on a lightning express with no stop-over check. It is safe to assume that a man who attempts to describe a kiss never had one; men who have had kisses (not smacks) don't want to talk; they just want to think and dream and die with their boots on. So we have been told.—[Texas Exchange.]

The white brick now made in France from the immense accumulations of waste sand at glass factories is likely to prove a valuable industry. The process of production consists in subjecting the sand to an immense hydraulic pressure and then baking in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions, of a uniform white color, and of almost pure silica. The product is unaffected by the heaviest frosts or by the sun or rain.

The recklessness with which bad men commit crimes, for which the penalty is confinement in the penitentiary, is fast gaining converts to the Whipping-post Bill from those who have conscientiously opposed it for years. The feeling in favor of a trial of it is growing, and it will not be surprising if the next legislature should enact a law of this kind.—[Farmers' Home Journal.]

A correspondent of the Western Tobacco Journal says that he finds saw-dust or bran saturated with coal-oil, and sprinkled over the plant bed, and effective weapon for the protection of plants from the flea and other insects. He has used this method for years, and says it is as satisfactory and much cheaper than canvass.

The Bridge of Sighs is a name that was given a covered passage-way which connects the Doge's place in Venice with the State prison. It was so named from the circumstance that condemned prisoners were carried over this bridge from the hall of judgment to the place of execution. Hood has used the name as the title to one of the most beautiful poems.

The ruby, says an expert, ranks for price and beauty above all other precious stones. When a perfect ruby of five carats is offered for it ten times the price given for a diamond of the same weight; but should it reach the weight of ten carats it is almost invaluable.

A Nicholas county woman turns the scales on her husband and publishes in the Carlisle Mercury a notification that she will not be responsible for any debt or trade that he has made or may make; that the farm and all the stock belongs to her, and must not be sold or traded without her consent.

Gum arabic is rapidly raising in price. The average annual consumption is 9,000,000 pounds; the amount in market is only 4,000,000 pounds, and even if the war in the Soudan should be over in a few months, no part of the new crop could be received in Alexandria until next December.

Last year's income of the Girard estate in Philadelphia was \$950,000. Its real estate alone is valued \$7,346,000, besides the college buildings and grounds. The coal-mines of the estate produced 1,400,000 tons of coal during the year.

The additions to the Baptist churches in Richmond, Va., since Moody's visit, are nearly if not quite 500. Numerous accessions have been made to the Methodist churches also.

A Troy, N. Y., manufacturer of knit goods asserts that he has received an army order from Russia for 25,000 dozen undershirts. This looks as if Russia meant to sweat somebody this summer.

Wm. C. Chase, the colored editor who wrote an editorial calling upon the people of his race to prevent by force the inauguration of President Cleveland, has been dismissed from the War Department, where he held the first law clerkship.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 119 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

BIG BREECH-LOADER.

CANNON-MAKING AT THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

The Process of Shrinkage of a Forged Steel "Jacket" on a 100-Pounder Rifle—Shrinking "Rings" Upon the Jacket—Delicate Work.

[Boston Transcript.]

A representative of The Transcript made a visit to the South Boston iron works, last week, to witness the shrinking of a series of steel rings upon a six-inch breech-loading rifle cannon, of the same metal, now in process of manufacture. This gun is one of a lot of six of like caliber and two of eight-inch bore, to form a part of the armament of the new cruisers ordered by congress. These guns are all of the built-up pattern. A brief description of the cannon upon which the workmen were engaged at the time of the reporter's call will make the meaning of this term clear. This gun, when completed, will weigh 1,000 pounds and will carry a 100-pound projectile, propelled by a powder charge of fifty pounds. The initial velocity of the shell is estimated at 2,200 feet per second, and the effective range of the gun at seven miles.

The extreme length of the piece is 133.53 inches. The diameter of the chamber is seven and a half inches, and its length, including slope, thirty-seven and a half inches. The rifling consists of twenty-four lands, and twenty-four grooves (a land being the raised portion between the grooves or indentations, with increasing twist of one turn in 180 calibers at breech, and in a distance of 134 inches to increase to one turn in thirty calibers. The width of the grooves decrease five one-hundredths of an inch from breech to muzzle end of bore. The breech mechanism is of the interrupted-screw pattern, and in rear of the nose plate is an asbestos and mutton-suet ring, which serves as a gas check. The foundation of the gun is a steel tube 184 inches in length, which is cast in the rough at the Medvale steel works in Pennsylvania, and which receives interior and exterior finish at South Boston.

It is then ready for the "jacket," a cylinder of forged steel, large enough for the breech end of the original tube to be inserted in it for about one-third the length of the latter, measuring from the breech forward. This tube is set up on end, and the jacket, whose inside diameter is a few thousandths of an inch smaller than the exterior of the tube, is expanded by the heat and then lowered into the tube; after which it is shrunk by jets of cold water, making what is called a cold weld. The jacket extends back of the tube 3.5 inches, to accommodate the breech mechanism. In the same manner (excepting that the tube is disposed horizontally), five steel rings are shrunk upon this jacket, in addition to one jacket-holding ring, one tube holding ring, and three chase rings; and again, outside of the jacket rings, are the trunnion ring (which is screwed on) and the elevating ring. The forward part of the tube, seventy-one inches from the muzzle, is the only portion of the gun not re-enforced.

The process of shrinking on the jacket and rings is a very delicate one. The expanding is done entirely by gas, the jacket or ring, as the case may be, being introduced into a network of powerful gas jets, which surround the metal both externally and internally with flame. Having been sufficiently expanded, which requires a temperature of about 650 degrees, the jacket or ring is slipped over the tube, an hydraulic jack of 100 tons power pressing the enveloping band home. So well does this jack perform its work that the joints between the several rings are almost imperceptible and are often no wider than two one-thousandths of an inch. The next process is the shrinking, which is done by cold water, as already mentioned. The shrinkage of the jacket amounts to one-hundredth of an inch, of the jacket rings twenty-four one-hundredths, and of the chase rings from nineteen to sixteen one-hundredths. While the shrinking is going on, the temperature of the tube is kept down by a stream of water running the entire length inside.

She Drew the Line.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A well-known and popular broker of this city is a little on the frisky order, and has a wife who is extremely conscientious and religious. It is an inexorable rule with her that the blessing be asked before every meal. The broker has tried in several different ways to evade the duty, but as yet not succeeded. To lessen his labors he commenced to pronounce "blessing" in a low, hurried way, and to let it down to five words. Flushed with his triumph he sought to cut away another word and get it down to four, but his better half kicked. She drew the line at five.

Recently she was astonished when her husband turned to one of the gentleman guests and remarked:

"Say, we've got to ask the blessing in this house. Now, I'll match you to see who asks it, y-e-a-m."

Suiting the action to the words, the man with the pious partner grew forth a dollar and the guest did the same. They were making it a game of chance to see who would return thanks to the Lord for the good things set before them, much to the horror of the good lady, who immediately put a stop to the proceeding by announcing that another break of that kind and there'd be no eat.

Sullivan's Course of Training.

(Eastern Letter.)

Sullivan is undergoing a severe course of training. Every morning at 6:30 he takes a cold bath. Flash-trashes and Turkish towels are freely used. Fifteen minutes with the dumb-bells. The breakfast is a bowl of porridge with an egg in a gill of sherry wine, puts on thick flannels, and walks eight miles. He has breakfast at 9, consisting of beefsteak or chops, toast and tea. Coffee and milk are not allowed. After breakfast he reads the newspaper for two hours. Then he puts on more heavy clothes and runs and walks about twelve miles. He is invariably in a perspiration when he returns. He is immediately rubbed down with coarse towels and sponged from head to foot with bay rum. A little rest follows, after which he fights a suspended football for half an hour. After another rubbing down he eats his dinner, and is allowed to eat all he wants of mutton, beef, or chicken, staid bread, and a boiled potato, with a pint of ale. Tobacco is forbidden. In the evening he goes five miles, and after this has fifteen minutes with the dumb-bells. The bed is not to be touched. He gets excited with the football, and when it touches him he bangs it savagely.

A Fish Fight in a Bottle.

(Chicago Times.)

A Baltimore oysterman the other day fished up a bottle to which a large bunch of bivalves had grown. Inside the bottle was a fish to large to get out of its mouth. It is supposed that the fish went into the bottle and either liked its quarters so well that it tarried too long, or before it could find its way out had grown so large as to nearly fill the bottle. The bottled fish will be sent to the Smithsonian institution as a curiosity.

The courts of France, it is said, consider it a libel to overstate a lady's age.

AT THE WAIFS' HOSPITAL.

Foundlings in the City of Paris—How They Are Registered—The Mother.

[Paris Cor. Philadelphia Press.]

When the poor mother must face the appalling fact that it is utterly impossible for her to keep body and soul together and nurse her child, she takes it to the hospital. After having suffered, in the generality of cases, many a bitter pang like rapier thrusts at that instinct of motherhood which is fast developing itself in her nature. She is ushered into a bureau, where she is greeted by a clerk, who has a large registry book open before him, and he questions her on the date of the child's birth and on her inability to support the infant, carefully writing down notes on all such particulars furnished him. Once satisfied as to the truth of the information supplied, he touches the button of an electric bell; one of the nurses makes her appearance, and approaches the mother with the object of relieving her of her little burden.

Then knowing that the fatal moment of separation has at last approached, the maternal instinct finally breaks out once more; tears rain down from her eyes on the face of the child, whom she almost stifles with caresses; she sobs and weeps and sometimes shrieks in her agony, as she disputes like a champion the possession of her infant, until the clerk, hardened, of course, as such men are, by constant contact with human suffering, and well accustomed to such scenes, catches hold of her by the arm and says: "What brought you here, then, if you did not want to part with your child?" Whereupon she abandons the little one to the nurse's arms, flies out of the bureau precipitately and staggers into the street, with the wild, haggard look of despair on her blanched features, and in her glazed and vacant eyes. Not rarely does she find her way to the Seine, to end her wretched life in its troubled waters; or, discovering every social door barred to her, she sinks lower and lower in the abyss of vice, and dies an early death in one of the city hospitals.

When the nurse has at length undisputed possession of the waif, a collar containing a lock of the mother's hair is fastened to the name and date of birth, is put around the little one's neck, and the child is known in the establishment by a certain number. When it is not the mother who brings her offspring to the hospital, it is a female friend or the midwife who usually performs that painful duty. Sometimes when children are found by policemen or civilians under church porticoes, in confessionals and cab-narrow lanes and passages, in faubourgs and gardens, they are left at the hospital bureau, either by the office boys of the police commissaries or by the agent of the prefecture. The vast majority of the children sent to the hospitals are but a few days or months old.

The Colonization of Liberia.

[New York Journal.]

The redemption of Africa and the colonization of Liberia by American negroes is a prominent scheme at present among the colored population.

Bishop R. H. Cain, president of the American Colonization Commercial company, was in this city recently in the interest of the society. He is an elderly colored man of medium stature and a fluent talker. He is an ex-congressman and resides at Washington. To a reporter last night he said:

"The object of our society is to civilize Liberia by means of sending mechanics and laborers there well equipped with implements to cultivate the soil and establish business relations. Liberia is the richest country in the world. There is no finer soil and the iron and gold mines are the richest in the world. African iron was awarded the first prize at Vienna. The colony contains 92 per cent of iron. Then the colony abounds with copper, dyestuffs, mahogany, palm-oil, camphor-wood, rubber and ivory. The commercial relations of the country with European nations amounts to \$300,000,000 millions annually.

"Now, our idea is this. In Liberia there are 200,000 of a native population and the first object is to provide this multitude with the benefits of civilized intercourse. There are hundreds of thousands of negroes in the southern states almost destitute and bereft of all hope of advancement. In the rich lands and salubrious climate of Africa these people would have a clear road to wealth and independence.

The Sunday-School Teacher's Definition.

[Baltimore American.]

A young lady, a Sunday-school teacher, was defining faith to her class of young Americans, ages from 6 to 10 years. She set about her task in a practical way. "Faith is anything," she said, "to believe in something which exists which could not be proved. Suppose," she said, "your papa should tell you he had put \$10 in the bank for you and that you might draw it from the bank when you grew older. You did not see the money put in, but you know it is there, because you believe what your papa tells you, and when you grow up and want the money, you draw yourself up, with your gloves on and your high hat, and your cane, and you say—

"At this juncture the teacher was startled by one of the boys, who cried out:

"What are you giving us? Do you think I'm a dupe?"

The young lady says that she felt provoked, and that it will be some time before she stirs up the question of faith again.

Red Pepper and Salt for Cholera.

[Scientific American.]

A Massachusetts correspondent calls our attention to the publication, about thirty years ago, of a very successful cholera cure, introduced in this way: The captain of an emigrant ship, coming from Europe, had lost many of his passengers by cholera, although freely dosing all who were sick with what he remotes then usual. At last he made a prescription of his own—one teaspoonful of red pepper and a tablespoonful of salt to a half pint of boiling water; this to be given as hot as possible, to every patient when first taken. It is said that this simple remedy acted as a charm, curing all the cases on board that ship, and attaining considerable general popularity during the time of that cholera visitation.

The Latest Fishing Story.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

A couple of Union Point young men went fishing a few days ago, but in a short time their bait gave out and they had caught no fish. They scuffled around and found a large black bug and hatched him by the gills and a hook. They sat down, both holding the pole, and a patiently waited, to catch a whine, but got no bits. Finally they concluded to examine their bait. To their astonishment the bug was much larger than when they put him on the hook, so they cut him open and found that he had been fishing himself, and had caught and swallowed a half dozen minnows. The young men looked at each other in silent disgust.

A Gentle Hint.

[Troy Times.]

A Chicago judge recently rebuked a person who was sitting in the court-room with his feet placed upon the table by sending him, through the bailiff, a piece of paper on which he had written the following query: "What size boots do you wear?" The feet were at once withdrawn.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY, a positive cure for Catarrh, Dysphenteria and Cancer Mouth. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY.

Asleep at a Council of War—Novel Plan for a Night Attack.

[W. G. E. in Chicago Tribune.]

Could an accurate diary of every important council of war held during our late misunderstanding have been kept, it would afford a great deal of interesting reading. The great backbone, the resources, and the mental fortitude of leaders were shown quite as forcibly in these councils as on the battlefield. Who does not know of the council of Confederate generals called on the night of the first Manassas, and of Jackson's "Give me 10,000 men and I will go to Washington to-morrow?" Jackson was always unwilling to speak first in a council of war; and when the council was called by Lee he was never called upon until the older men and old soldiers had expressed their opinions.

On the night of the battle of Fredericksburg, when Burnside was trying to get his army back to the Stafford side of the river over the one pontoon bridge that was left, Lee called a council of war. Jackson had been holding a position about three miles down the river from Burnside's heights, where the forest fighting had taken place, but he had no command up close to the river. The night was fearfully dark, and a drizzling rain had set in. Jackson came into the council, saluted the officers present, and took a seat off in a corner. Gen. Lee stated the purpose for which the council had been called, and asked one of the senior officers for his opinion; and then another, and another, until all had spoken save Stonewall. Lee then turned and asked his opinion, but received no response. All turned to hear what he would say, and there sat Jackson to the right of Lee, his head bowed. "Why, bless me," said Lee, "the old fellow is asleep," and going to him he shook his arm and called his name, which awakened him. "Gen. Jackson, will you give us your opinion as to what should be done?"

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am sorry that I have not heard all that has been said, but my plan is, if the council will agree to it, to go back to my corps and march it into Fredericksburg at once. The enemy has met with a severe reverse, and it is in all probability demoralized. They have only one bridge over which to escape. One corps is sufficient to do this work, to destroy what remains of that army on this side of the river, and that being done the campaign will be over."

"But, general," said Lee, "consider the fact that those men have only the one bridge over which to escape; they will fight desperately."

"What if they do? My corps is accustomed to desperate fighting. But the very fact that they have only one avenue of escape, their demoralized condition, will cause them to make every effort to use the bridge. They will not fight so desperately as you think."

"But consider the darkness of the night. Your men will not be able to distinguish their own comrades."

"I have thought of all that. I will make my men pull their shirt-tails out for march; they will know one another then."

Gen. Lee walked back and forth for some time, deeply engaged in thought. Finally he said: "Gen. Jackson, I can not agree to your proposition; the slaughter would be horrible, and my conscience can not approve of it."

"My conscience approves of it thoroughly," said Jackson. "War is war; the slaughter to day has been horrible, and would have been worse had the enemy gained those heights. The enemy is in a trap and we should take advantage of it. If the tables were turned they would march in on us."

"And at this very time," said a Union officer to me last April, "we were getting out of that place as fast as men could be got over one bridge. We were looking every minute for the Confederate troops to rush in upon us; and they had done so we would have been utterly ruined. Pope's army, when Jackson got behind him, was at a picnic compared to our situation that night."

And when I told him of Jackson's plan for enabling his troops to know their comrades, he said: "Fabius Maximus is the only other man who ever lived who would have thought of such a thing, and his soldiers didn't have the materials."

Cuban Cigarmakers.

[Havana Letter.]

The Cuban cigarmakers are mainly colored people, although many crores and Spanish emigrants engage in the trade. The cigarmakers form the roughest and most miserable part of the population of Havana. Their work is regulated by the good or bad yield of the tobacco crop. If the yield is good and abundant there is hardly any work to manage the men properly, as a great want of workmen is then felt. If the crop is poor there are plenty of hands, and with the reduction of wages they become quite tractable.

When high wages are paid the cigarmakers become unmanageable, and manufacturers use every means to excite laborers from one house to another, often bribing and loaning money with no prospect of ever being repaid. Hundreds of dollars are spent sometimes in inducing a single workman to leave one place for another. In times of scarcity of hands the state prisoners are released. In 1881 the government freed 800 convicts to supply the wants of tobacco manufacturers. One great nuisance, that in the country we find fatal, consists in having to pay to employ their earnings three times per day.

How They Come Together.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

Ellis Wheeler, describing the meeting of two fond young lovers, sings in her own like two planets meeting. "I never saw two planets meet, and always had an impression that the ceremony of introduction would be marred by the presence of a large acreage of cold and formal chaos. But if they only smile in a rapturous, over-the-garden-wall sort of a way, and look nervously up at the skating rink, where they can go sliding around on cutters and lean up against each other and think—why I believe I don't care to see a whole revolution of planets. It would be ten times more exciting to watch a man turn round a crowded corner with a long ladder on his shoulder."

Railroading in Idaho.

[Chicago Herald "Train Talk."]

"Hello, old man, where are you bound?" inquired the conductor of an acquaintance in the smoking-car.

"Going back east," was the response, rather sourly.

"Have you quit railroading out in Idaho?"

"Yes, I have."

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, I don't want to run a locomotive in a country where towns die off so fast that in the next day we stop as usual and look all around, but not a shanty is to be seen. I like my dinners regularly, I do, and no more Idaho in mine, please."

Missouri's gubernatorial Cow.

A cow belonging to the gubernatorial mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., having been milked regularly for five years by convicts, now refuses to allow anybody in citizen's dress to approach her.

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MONEY Can be Made

By any man or woman, girl or boy who will organize clubs for the WEEKLY WORLD, the greatest and home newspaper, complete in all departments. Agents paid \$1 IN CASH, each \$25 will be paid, for 50 subscribers, \$12; for 25 subscribers, \$6; for 15 subscribers, \$3; for 10 subscribers, \$2; for 5 subscribers, \$1.

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THE WORLD is the banner Democratic Newspaper of the Union. Every Democrat should read it. Daily, 5c; Semi-Weekly, 2c; Sunday, \$1 00; Weekly, \$1 per year.

TRY IT.

We will club the Semi-Weekly INTERIOR JOURNAL with the Weekly World one year for \$2 75; with the Semi-Weekly World, \$3 50; and with the Daily World for \$5 00.

W. P. WALTON, Stanford, Ky.

The Courier-Journal

THE CLODSOMS OF THE SEA.

(Samuel McIntire Peck.)

Where ocean crags are lifting
Their rugged heads on high,
Where silver sands are shifting
Beneath the summer sky,
Upon the emerald billows, like daisies on the sea,
Behold the laughing bubbles—the blossoms of the sea.

© Richer than the roses,
By lianas fingers tied,
© Purer than the happy bride,
That crown the happy bride,
No mortal hand may cull them; they were
Not born to be
The toys of idle beauty—the blossoms of the sea.

No Arctic cold can chill them
However keen it blow,
No tropic heat can kill them,
However fierce it glow;
Their lustre never withers; with garlands
Glad and free,
They gird the world with beauty—the blossoms
Of the sea.

When hostile flags are flinging
Their scorn from sail to sail,
And shot and shell are winging
With death upon the gale,
When gallant eyes grow brighter and cov-
ers fair would flee
They flash in fearless millions—the blossoms
Of the sea.

And when the battle's ended
That storm on the waves,
And solemn silence reigns
Above the ocean graves,
How eerie is their shining that laughed but
Now in gloom,
How sorrowful their sobbing—the blossoms
Of the sea.

FIRES IN "SKY-SCRAPERS."

The "Fire-Extinguisher" the Last Thing
Thought of—"Fire Proof" Buildings.

(Chicago Times.)

There is some sort of apparatus designed
for extinguishing incipient fires in almost
every high building in this city, but the
chances are that there is not a person in the
building that understands how to use it in
case of need. The directions for use in a
fire may be plain and comprehensive, and
they may afford all the information needed.
Perhaps some person stopping in the build-
ing read them as a matter of curiosity when
the apparatus was first put in. If such was
the case, the prospect is that he forgot all
that he ever knew about them in a few days.
He never experimented with the new-
fangled fire extinguisher to ascertain "how
the old thing worked," and would probably
be afraid to use it for fear of injuring his
person or clothes.

The first thing that a woman is likely to
do when a fire breaks out in a building is to
scream. The first thing the man is likely to
do is to try and save his valuable papers.
The next thing both of them will then do is
to make their escape. The last thing any
one thinks of in the fire-extinguisher. He
does not think of that till he is out of the
building and the flames cut off the way into
it again.

Nearly all the very high buildings now
erected in large cities are represented as fire-
proof. Perhaps it was the intention of the
builders to have them such. The walls are
made of brick or stone, iron is employed in-
stead of wood to form most of the support,
and the partition walls are composed of sub-
stances that will not burn.

Still, the ordinary "fire-proof" building
contains a very large amount of wood. The
floors, door-casings, doors, and furnishings
are all wood. The rooms are filled with
furniture of different kinds, all of which is
made of wood. The quantity of books and
papers in an ordinary city building or of-
fice building is sufficient to supply materials
for a fire that would endanger the lives of
the inmates. They will produce flames that
will cause a panic, and make smoke that
will be likely to blind or suffocate those who
attempt to escape. The people of Chicago
have learned to their sorrow how little re-
liance can be placed in the claims of "fire-
proof" buildings.

Gen. Custer's Introduction to Dakota.

(Globe-Democrat Book Review.)

The introduction to Dakota when the
Seventh cavalry arrived there, under Cus-
ter's command, in April, 1873, and pitched
his tents near Yankton, was a specially for-
tunate one. It was a cold, early morn-
ing, the wind was blowing keenly, the sky had
a threatening look, and a night of blizzard
came on. The soldiers were ordered into
town with their horses, only a camp-guard
being left behind; and the general and his
wife remained near by in a chance cabin on
the open prairie. The storm raged for
thirty-six hours as only a storm can rage in
Dakota, where there are "eight months of
winter and four of very late in the fall,"
and no comfort could be had with the
town, only a mile away.

The snow came down in great swirling
sheets, and drifted against the cabin in such
a way as almost to cover it. Soldiers who
had lost their way came and had to be
let in, bewildered and nearly
frozen to death, and to their
groans of pain was added, on the outside,
above the blizzard's roaring, the braying of
terrified mules, the neighing of horses in dis-
tress, and now and then the howling of a
lost dog. "The door was pried open once,"
Mrs. Custer says, "thinking we heard the
cry of a fellow-creature, and the strange,
wild eyes of a horse, peering in for help,
haunted me long afterwards."

Relief came at length, but not until after
several futile attempts had been made to
get through the intervening snow, in which
the men floundered and sank almost out of
sight, even in the streets of the town.
Fortunately, no lives were lost, though the
soldiers left in the camp suffered severely.
"After that," Mrs. Custer observes, "we un-
derstood why the frontiersman builds his
stable near the house; we also comprehended
them when they told us that they did not
dare to cross in a blizzard from the house
to the stable-floor without keeping hold of a
rope tied fast to the latch as a guide for
their safe return when the storm was over."

The Coming American Actress.

(Chicago Times.)

The coming actress must be sought in the
south. The Florida Herald says: "Under
the softer skies and balmy air of the
farther south, in the glow of its fervid sun,
a young girl is growing up, tall, stately,
beautiful, with the passionate throbs of ge-
nius in her breast, and in her radiant eyes
the glow of promise as rich as the rosiest
hope. We expect to see her at the head of
American actresses, and it is proper that
the passionate south should give her birth."
The future of this stately beauty with the
"passionate throbs of genius" might be easily
foretold if it were known who will
make her stage wardrobe, and how exten-
sive it is to be.

St. Petersburg's Death Rate.

(Foreign Letter.)

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg consider
themselves fortunate in having had an aver-
age winter death rate of only 35 per 1,000
of population. In London, where the rate
has been recently 19.5, this would be thought
epidemic. The usual rate for the Russian
capital is 40 to 45.

Wine over 200 years old is among the con-
tributions of Emperor William's cellar.

A THOROUGHFARE.

A "SCIENTIFIC STREET" FOR A GREAT
CITY.A Surface Void of All Immovable Ob-
structions, with Underneath Spaces for
Cars, Sewers, Telegraph, Telephone
and Electric Light Conductors.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

While the problem of rapid transit by ele-
vated roads is in course of gradual solution,
engineers and men of business are consid-
ering more ambitious plans for this city and
New York, involving the construction of
what is called "the scientific street." When
this highway of the future is completed its
surface will be free from all obstruction
which can interfere with the original uses of
a thoroughfare, while railroads and tele-
phone wires will run beneath the surface.
Descriptions of the work have already been
published, and an especially interesting ac-
count of it was given by Mr. Rowland R.
Hazard in a paper read before the American
Institute of Engineers at its meeting in
Philadelphia last year. The following ex-
tract will sufficiently indicate the nature of
the plan as proposed for Broadway, New
York.

THE GENERAL PLAN.

The roadway between the curbs furnishes
all the accommodation required for all pur-
poses. It is divided into two sections; the
one centrally placed affords accommodation
for way and express tunnels. The sections
on either side disposes of the existing im-
pediments of the street at the point of access to
the abutting houses. By this disposition of
the street all requirements are fulfilled. A
smooth, noiseless and unobstructed surface
is provided for pedestrian and vehicular
traffic. Express and way trains for rapid
transit. Permanent housing for sewer,
water, gas, steam, pneumatic, electric con-
ductors and pipes, with access throughout
for inspection, and all the cases in im-
mediate contact with the premises where the
connections are to be made. In neither ex-
press nor way stations is private property
taken, nor at any point does the structure
abut private premises, even during con-
struction.

CONSTRUCTION.

The method of construction is as follows:
street excavation is effected in sections, and
is governed by the extent and character of
the traffic. A uniform platform of concrete,
about two feet in thickness, floored by half
inch of Trinidad asphalt, is laid, extending
across the street at the maximum base depth
of about six feet, forming a foundation
for the whole structure. Upon this is
erected the external vault wall, securing to
the abutting proprietor the permanent use
of the whole wall and area undisturbed
throughout the standard section. This vault
wall is fitted while under construction with
suitable connections for gas, steam, electric-
ity, sewer and water at every house. This
wall is also the external wall of the pipe gal-
leries, arranged adjacent to either curb.
The galleries are subdivided longitudinally
and continuously, by beams riveted to their
internal and inserted in their external walls.

WIRES AND PIPES.

Access throughout is provided at the ter-
mini and stations, and they are calculated
for access to housing and inspection of the
tubes, pipes and wires. The electrical con-
ductors of the various telegraph, telephone,
lighting, burglar alarm, messenger com-
panies are arranged inductively upon
shelves riveted to the roof and gallery
beams. There being no permanent floor
above the foundation, the pipes in either
gallery are accessible from above or below.
Street opening for repair, replacement or
connection is thus wholly obviated. The in-
ternal frame supporting the galleries is
formed by iron columns, placed four feet
apart, and connected with those forming
the outer wall of the way railway tunnels.
These columns are composed of two angle
irons riveted, and rest upon a continuous
granite foundation.

FOUR RAILWAYS.

The space remaining between the pipe
galleries is disposed in four railway tunnels,
for the accommodation of an upway and ex-
press and a down way and express train.
These tunnels are formed by five rows of
columns, each composed of four angle irons,
arranged longitudinally four feet apart,
resting on a continuous granite base, the
spaces between the columns at the founda-
tion and the roof being filled by a panel
composed of a tough, non-resonant mat-
erial. This panel fulfills a double function:
it completes the tunnel for purposes of ven-
tilation, and it prevents resonance, which
might be caused by the rapid passage of a
train through a tunnel with metallic walls.

THE ROOF SUPPORT.

The roof is supported and the whole struc-
ture tied by beams placed four feet from
centers which extend across the entire span,
collet at every eight feet to the tunnel
columns, the ends being inserted in the
vault wall. Upon these beams the steel ten-
inch span tuckon plate roof is laid and
collet over this is a two inch skin of Trin-
idad asphalt, forming a protector from chemi-
cal and dampness and as a slight cush-
ion. Above this is placed six inches of con-
crete, which completes the permanent street.
This structure as a whole contemplates the
minimum of excavation, the maximum of
capacity, the greatest number and most
equal distribution of points of support, and
consequent maximum of strength and stiff-
ness in use.

VENTILATION.

The railway tunnels form open cylinders
from station to station, and the trains being
of approximate cross section constitute loose
pistons always moving in the same direc-
tion; the obvious effect is the establishment
of a ventilating current, dependent for its
force upon the approximation of cross sec-
tions and the speed of the trains; as the
products of artificial combustion are ex-
cluded from the tunnels the requirements of ven-
tilation are reduced to a minimum, and per-
fectly performed. The traffic rails and the
electrical conductor conduit and the rail-
guard are bolted to the same steel tie, the
arrangement secures perfect alignment, the
tie being permanently set in the concrete
foundation. While it is not essential to the
plan the modern road pavement now used
in London and Paris should be substituted
for the noisy granite.

Grapes Without Irrigation.

(Chicago Journal.)

A company, cultivating 2,800 acres of
vineyards in the foothills of Sacramento
county, California, has abandoned the use
of irrigation for wine grapes. The company
has plenty of water at all times, but expe-
rience has convinced the management that
the best wine is made from grapes not ir-
rigated, and that the vines thrive without ir-
rigation.

Western Divorce Market.

(Exchange.)

The divorce market in a western city is
thus tersely summarized by a local journal
"Brisk competition among our local lawyers
has brought down the price of divorces.
We quote: Common separation, \$15; small
alimony, \$25; large alimony, \$50 to \$100, ac-
cording to circumstances. Business goes
and increasing."

—Over 1,600 people are down with the
typhoid fever at Plymouth, Pa., and the
deaths number from 15 to 20 daily.

A PHENOMENAL MEMORY.

Amel Smith, of the Document Room on
the Top Floor of the Capitol.
(New York Graphic.)

If you want to find the most unerring and
phenomenal memory in Washington, climb
to the top floor of the capitol, at the senate
wing, hunt the document room, and inquire
for Amel Smith. You will be met by a tall,
slender gentleman of pleasant address,
kindly gray eyes, and quick movements.
Around him on every side, arranged in the
numerous shelves, first according to con-
gresses, and next by number under each
congress, are the countless bills, resolutions,
etc., which aspiring statesmen have launched
on both houses since the very earliest days.
It is a repository, not what congress has
done, but of what the innumerable caravan
of wise men and cranks wanted to do—for
Smith keeps a record of the bills regardless
of their legislative fate.

Of course they are carefully indexed by
names and theme, but Smith's memory
doesn't need this crutch. The members in
preparing bills or reports are always anx-
ious to know if any steps have heretofore
been taken in the same direction, and the
oracle to consult in such case is Smith. You
approach Smith on the subject, no matter
what it is, no matter how long ago, and
after pulling the front lock of his hair for a
moment and giving a squint at the ceiling,
he will remark, for instance, "Why, yes,
you'll find a report of that in 39 of the sec-
ond 334" (meaning document 39 of the sec-
ond session of the Thirty-third congress), and
he will go for it with the instinct of a ferret.
During an almost daily intercourse of sev-
eral years I never knew him to make a mis-
take.

Let me give an interesting story about
him. Some five years ago he was taken sud-
denly sick, and the trouble soon assumed the
shape of a fever and attacked his head. The
senators insisted on daily reports of his
condition from the quiet little country
house a few miles from Washington. For
many days, as the disease gained on him, it
seemed dubious for Smith and his cyclo-
paedic brain, and correspondingly gloomy
for the public man who depended on his
ready stock of knowledge. But the clouds
broke at last, fortunately, and he began
slowly to mend. The nature of the com-
plaint led everyone to fear that poor Smith
might have wrecked his brain cargo during
the mental storm through which he passed.
It was a rainy morning in May when Amel
began his return engagement at the old desk,
and I was one of the first to try
whether his brain would answer roll-
call in the good old way. So I asked
whether there was any document giving the
dates when the different states were ad-
mitted into the Union. He squinted at the
ceiling for a few seconds longer than usual,
but at last he caught the spirit of revision
through the windows on the blossom-laden air,
and replied:

"Yes, it was in 1874, in the Forty-third,
that a report was made from the house com-
mittee on territories, in which this intelli-
gence was conveyed. I think it was 561 of
the first."

That was then seven years before, and no
one had asked for it since the day it had
been buried in wither and grist of document
rubbish and quietly taken its nook in the
caverns of Amel's head.

He does not trouble himself to inquire,
modest gentleman that he is, whether this
gift is natural or acquired. He takes what
the gods have sent, without any horn-
blowing or airs of superiority, satisfied that
he is useful, and content with this compensa-
tion thereunto attached.

The "Sage Brush Linnet."

(Chicago Herald "Walks and Talks.")

"I heard that little sage brush bird sing
the other night," said a Nevada man at the
Palmer house, "and I went and paid my
\$2.50 with a double interest. First, she is a
Nevada girl, and I knew her father; next,
I'm a great admirer of John Mackay, her
friend and backer, and third, I happened to
be on the little mountain stage when she
went over from Austin to go to the railroad
on her way to Europe, eight or nine years
ago. I don't remember which."

"I well remember, however," seeing Dr.
Wixom getting the baggage on the stage
and the troops of young mining town ladies
to see "Little Em' Wixom," as everybody
called her, off. She was considered a great
proliferator in the sage brush, and the "base
ranger" thought she had a voice like a lin-
net. She was about 15 years old then and
awfully ugly. (She improved a great deal
since then in looks.) I remember it was a
very warm day that we started out over the
desert to ride the ninety-five miles to Battle
Mountain. "Little Em' was a big stout
fat, a linen duster, and her face was as full
of freckles as a pepper box is full of holes.
She sat up the driver's most of the time,
and I sat right behind her, and the way she
rattled on was amusing to the crowd. Some
of us thought she was just a little too
"peart."

"They had a great time bidding her good
bye at Austin. The mining superintendents
were there and their wives, and of course
the local editor, Fred Hart, a little Jew,
who was said to be much in love with the maiden
beauty. She was a very nice girl, and I
think the miners wanted to 'shoot' her.
Wixom, owned on the editor's suit, and he
had the meanness afterward to abuse both
her father and herself. Nobody then thought
the little pug-nosed, freckled-face, country
looking girl, who was then only known as a
"base range piano banger" and a "Silve-
r Thread Among the Gold" vocalist, would
ever become a prima donna at \$1,000 a
week. But then, such is life. Pick your
time and we could all see on that Battle Moun-
tain stage that day that the Austin girl
had lots of it."

Senator Vest, of Missouri.

(New York Graphic.)

There are very few really conspicuous
memories in public life at Washington.
Among the happy possessors of this treasure
are Bob Ingersoll and Senator Vest, of Mis-
souri. With both it is a natural gift, cul-
tivated to a high pitch of perfection. The
two men are strikingly in contrast. Inger-
soll, a man of easy, regular habits, perfect
and imposing physique, the very picture of
one who lives well, never worries, and thinks
to please himself first and the world last.
Vest, on the other hand, is variable in his
moods, and both are thoroughly at home in
biblical lore. Mr. Vest, it is said, can recite
nearly the entire Bible from memory (though
he probably doesn't devote five minutes in a
month to the theory of redemption), and his
mind, like Ingersoll's, is a storehouse of illu-
stration and quotation. Mr. Vest is also
famed in Missouri for his power of citing
precedents in court. They say he can give
the number of a page from memory, though
he has not seen it for years.

—James P. Toole, a proponent of old-time
abolitionism, is dead at Lynn, Mass., aged
eighty.

FOOD FOR "NERVES."

PARAGRAPHS FROM THE LETTER OF
A NOTED PHYSICIAN.Victuals and Drink Which "Nervous" Peo-
ple Would Do Well to Let Alone—
Animal Food Recommended
—Fish, Flesh, Fowl.

(Dr. Wm. A. Hammond in Youth's Companion.)
First of all, the nervous person must have
his stomach put in order. He might just as
well try to run a steam engine without fuel
as to conduct his body through life with a
stomach incapable of digesting food. For
food stands in the same relation to the body
that fuel does to the steam engine. The next
question which naturally suggests itself is:
What proportion should exist between animal
and vegetable food in a dietary for the
nervous?

In every person, unless there is some
very special reason due to idiosyncrasy or
disease, the existence of which, however,
must be extremely rare, animal food should
be in excess of that derived directly from
the vegetable kingdom. In nervous
persons the proportion should be still
greater. Indeed, I am not quite sure that
it would not be better to exclude, with the
exception of bread in some form or other
and perhaps certain kinds of fruits, all vege-
tables from the dietary of nervous people.
The two principal reasons for this opinion
are: First, the comparatively easy digesti-
bility of animal food. Of course all the tis-
sues of animals are primarily derived from
the vegetable kingdom of nature. Carniv-
orous animals eat the flesh and blood and
bones of the herbivora, which are formed
from grass, grain and other vegetable sub-
stances; but the task put upon the digestive
organs of the former is much less severe
than that imposed upon those of the vege-
table feeders.

Second, animal food is more nutritious to
the nervous system and to the body gen-
erally than that derived from the vegetable
kingdom. As we ordinarily meet with it, it
consists of nitrogenous matter, in union with
certain mineral substances and with fat. We
have therefore in it all the essential ele-
ments for the formation of the tissues of the
body, as well as those for the maintenance
of the animal heat, and on it alone it is
perfectly possible for us in any climate to
exist, and to continue in a normal condition.
In cold climates the principal part of his
sustenance is derived from this source, and
indeed in polar regions vegetable food is
never ingested by the inhabitants.

The next point to be insisted upon in a
dietary for nervous persons, is that it should
contain a more than usually large propor-
tion of fat. The form in which this should
be employed may generally safely be left to
individual preference. Generally, perhaps,
it is best taken as cream or butter, but the
fat parts of beef or mutton are very well
with most persons. Many nervous people
appear to have an instinctive craving for
fat, and I have known many a one to eat as
much as half a pound of butter a day,
besides drinking a tumbler of rich cream at
breakfast. The nervous system, in com-
parison with that of the body, is a delicate
largely of fat, and this substance must be
supplied in some form or other, in order
that the brain and other nerve structures
shall be properly nourished.

But it is possible to get all the fat required
without taking a single atom of it into the
stomach. The digestive organs convert
sugar and starch into fat, but these nervous
persons in whom I have said, these ner-
vous are weak, it is generally preferable to
get the fat required, ready formed, from
the animal kingdom, than to compel the en-
feebled stomach, intestines and pancreas to
make it out of starch and sugar.

Nervous persons require ordinarily a
larger quantity of water than those whose
brains and nerves are strong. Water not
only enters into the composition of every
tissue of the body, but it is the digestion
of the food by helping to render it
soluble. Moreover, it seems often to have
a directly tonic effect. A quart or two of
water, not too cold—and certainly not hot,
for nothing can be more relaxing to the
stomach than hot water—may be drunk in
twenty-four hours, and in warm weather
double this quantity will be borne.

Now as regards special articles of diet for
the nervous, it is a mistake to suppose that
it is easily digested and is nutritious. It is
sometimes expedient to confine nervous patients
to a diet consisting of nothing but milk, and
when I say "nothing," I mean all that the
world implies.

Eggs come next in point of general avail-
ability. They are nutritious and of easy
digestibility. They possess, moreover, the
great advantage of containing a maximum
of nutriment in a minimum of bulk, and
hence they are especially indicated for those
invalids in whom it is not advisable to load
the stomach with much food. Raw eggs,
contrary to the generally received opinion,
are not so digestible as those in which the
albumen has been coagulated by heat.

As regards the various kinds of "fish, flesh,
and fowl":

As to the nervous person is concerned,
there is very little difference in the adap-
tability of beef, mutton, venison, or of the
flesh of the several birds used as food. Beef
may, however, be taken as the standard.
When not cooked too much, and when suffi-
ciently tender, it answers every purpose of
the system. Veal is not so easily digestible,
and the same may be said of pork, except
the tender part, which is not only pleasant
to the taste, but which is also easily and
promptly acted upon by the digestive juices.
Salt meat is not adapted to the require-
ments of the nervous person. The nutritious
juices give to a great extent to plain
brine in which it has been soaked. Never-
theless, a piece of good ham has an indirect
value, in that it often serves as an appet-
izer, and as an excitant of the desire of
other food.

Fish of all kinds used as food, oysters,
shrimps, crabs, lobsters, are good for ner-
vous invalids. All sea animals as well as
eggs contain a large proportion of phos-
phorus, a substance that the nervous
system must have. Oysters are more
suitable when eaten raw than when
cooked, but when roasted or stewed
are almost equally beneficial, and to some
persons are more palatable.

As regards vegetables, I am disposed to
exclude them with the exception of certain
grains used for making bread, and a
few fruits in their season, from the diet-
ary of the nervous person. Of the cereals,
oats are far preferable to any other, and the
finer they are ground the better.

As to tea, coffee, chocolate and all spiritu-
ous liquors, such as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin,
are never proper for nervous people.

He Was Too Excited.

(Wall Street News.)

"My brother Moses never got rich if he
was in her clattering peacocks for a thousand
years."

"Don't buy goods close enough?"
"Don't do make somebody rich. Don't
trouble me with that. Don't he has too
much. When he belief dot England and Rus-
sia go to war he put \$300 into wheat, and in
five days he was less as a fish."

"What should he have done?"
"Keep dot money in his pocket and mark
his stock up 25 per cent."

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IN COSTA RICA.

A COUNTRY WHERE POLITENESS
PERMEATES ALL CLASSES.The Natives Blessed with a Remarkable
"Gift of Gab"—Universally of Courtesy
and Good Manners—The Span-
ish Code of Ethics.

(Curtis in Inter Ocean.)

If anybody supposes that Costa Rica is a
barbarous country, filled with half-civilized
creatures, unmanly and uneducated, he
makes a great mistake, but I know there is
a prevailing impression that it is an out-
landish sort of place. I thought so myself,
but have learned the contrary. There are
peculiarities among every people, and I've
no doubt when a Costa Rican goes to the
United States he sees things just as old and
strange as we see them here; perhaps he
writes to the newspapers about them, as I
have done. But they are as intelligent, in-
teresting, and cultivated as our own peo-
ple, and can surpass our best society in the
knowledge of language, in grace of deport-
ment, and equal it in mutual and other ac-
complishments. They have keener percep-
tions than we, and not only have the faculty
of talking in three or four languages, but
are blessed with a remarkable "gift of gab."

No Costa Rican lady or gentleman is ever
unembarrassed; they always know how to do
and say the proper thing, and while their
courtesy and good manners are said to be
only skin deep, they are the most charming
of companions, the most generous of hosts,
and the most polite of gentlemen. No labor-
er ever passes a lady in the street with-
out lifting his hat, and he always touches
that always dirty and generally dilapidated
portion of his apparel when a gentleman
passes him. If a lady approaches a group
of men digging a cellar, repairing the street,
or what not, even though some of them may
be half naked, they always salute her re-
spectfully, and in the rural districts no one
ever meets you without saying, "May God
prosper the object of your journey," or
"May heaven smile upon your errand," or
something in Spanish like that.

The same man will swindle you out of
your eyes teeth if he gets a chance, and if
you ask him how far it is to the next place
he will undoubtedly tell you a falsehood.
He doesn't care a copper whether you ever
reach the end of your journey, and has no
more regard for your welfare than the flea
in the grass, but he recognizes a beautiful
custom, and says, "God be good to you," as
if he meant it for a blessing.

And this politeness permeates all classes
and castes. If you enter a store with a lady
and every man there will salute you and re-
move his hat out of respect to her; on the
streets the people will stand aside to let you
pass—and it is necessary for them to do so,
for the sidewalks are often less than two feet
wide. If you go into a hotel office, a barber
shop, restaurant, or any other public place,
everybody present will salute you with
"Buenos Dias," or some other friendly wel-
come.

While there is not a particle of sincerity
about all this, while the object and end of
life in the Spanish code of ethics is, to get
along with as little work and as much
swindling as possible, they are certainly to
be praised for cheating you in the most po-
lite and agreeable manner possible. A Span-
ish highwayman does not wear at you and
command you to give him your money or your
life; he makes a profound bow, and places
his hand upon his heart, assures you that
he is devotedly grateful that you are looking
so well, and regrets that he is compelled by
pressing necessities to request that you will
loan him whatever valuables you have upon
your person. Then thanking you for your
prompt compliance, he springs him the
pistol, and shooting you through the
chest, he mounts on more and runs off
with a pocket full of the Almighty will
protect you from the perils of your journey.

The Greeley Family.

(New York Cor. Cin. Enquirer.)

The death of Marguerite Cleveland re-
moves the most gifted of the Greeley circle.
She was a niece of the famous editor, and
had rare musical talent. The Greeley plot
in Greenwood now contains the grave of
the editor and his wife, also their daughter
Ida, to which is now added that of Mar-
guerite Cleveland. How things have
changed within a few years! While Greeley
was alive Chappagqua was kept lively with
visitors. Now, however, it is a place of soli-
tude, and though Gabrielle retains the own-
ership, it has lost all attraction as a resi-
dence. Ida's children, with their father
(Col. Nicholas Smith), and the entire circle
of which the Greeleys were the center, is
now scattered.

Greeley loved society, and the only reason
why he was not more social was because he
never had time. His life was an effort how
to get the most out of a day, and this re-
sulted him cut by visitors, but he loved to
meet his friends, and if he could do no more
than shake hands and exchange a half dozen
words it seemed to do him good. Those who
visited him at Chappagqua on his Saturday
vacations were always warmly welcomed,
and when they left they stuffed their pockets
with apples which cost him \$1 apiece, and
perhaps more. The fame of this place
eventually reached Paris, and when White-
law Reid visited the French capital he found
in a collection of pictures a full length por-
trait of Greeley as a farmer. Reid pur-
chased the picture, which now adorns the
office of The Tribune.

Of those who participated in the war
of 1812 hardly a dozen are now living.
Astoria, Ill., has one who is 93 years old,
and saw wood for a living.

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of remedies, and has been
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